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CARITA VAR. GOLDEN DREAM

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BRYDON'S

1956

Rhododendrons and Azaleas

See Page 14 for
Genuine Rothschild Exbury Rhododendrons and Azaleas
See Page 41 for Special Collections

BRYDON'S . . 415 SOUTH HIGH ST., SALEM, OREGON

Hardiness and Quality Ratings

The symbols which follow the variety names are significant in that they represent the hardiness and quality ratings of the American Rhododendrons Society. From these symbols, the customer is able to determine with reasonable accuracy the varieties best suited to his climate. In a few instances and where the variety is too new to be rated officially by the American Rhododendron Society, a tentative rating has been given. These are distinguished from the official ratings by (PHB) after the rating for example:

CARITA GOLDEN DREAM:

H-3 x x x (PHB)

The American Ratings are as follows:

H-2—Hardy to 15 degrees below zero.

H-3—Hardy to 5 degrees below zero. (These varieties should be fairly hardy on Long Island and around Philadelphia.)

H-4—Hardy to 5 degrees above zero.

H-5—Hardy to 15 degrees above zero. (These varieties should be hardy during most winters in the Portland and Seattle areas.)

SEE WEATHER MAP ON PAGES 22-23.

The symbol x following the letters H-2, H-3, etc. indicates the quality rating. Four "x's" indicate the highest possible rating.

Eastern Customers Please Note!

We have been in correspondence with numerous customers located on Long Island and southward through the more temperate regions of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. From their reports, we judge that varieties marked H-2, H-3, and H-4 would succeed in the aforementioned localities.

During the winter of 1949-50 temperatures at our nursery dropped to ten degrees below zero. Accordingly we have indicated the varieties which have best withstood these low temperatures by inserting a note after the descriptive matter in each case. Incidentally, all of the hybrids listed in our catalog were undamaged under lath house protection. Those in the open field without shade had some burn above the snow line and in some instances were killed outright, but on the whole we are pleased to report that even under these subnormal conditions the loss due to cold was limited to the H-4 varieties and then only in the open field.

Award Symbols:

F.C.C.—First Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society London. The highest possible award.

A.M.—Award of Merit awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society London.

The Culture of Rhododendrons

By P. H. Brydon

The following notes are intended primarily for the general gardener in the hope that he, or she, might be encouraged to grow a wider variety of Rhododendrons. Perhaps there may be some observations of interest to the specialist who is seeking to improve his cultural methods and certainly I would be delighted to receive exchanges of ideas and techniques from all of you who treasure this genus as one of the most beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs.

BOTANICAL

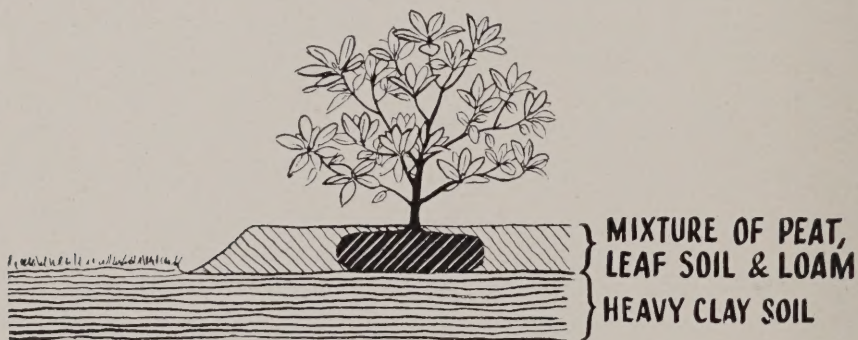
The genus Rhododendrons is a member of the Heath family and contains over 800 species which occur mainly in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A few outlying species are native to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, with the most southerly of all in the northern part of Australia. In the United States there are seventeen native species, including the Azaleas, which are Rhododendrons botanically speaking. So far as garden hybrids are concerned, the most important native species in this country are the Great Laurel (*R. maximum*), found growing wild in New England and extending southwards through the Appalachians to northern Georgia, and the Mountain Rose Bay (*R. catawbiense*) which is found on the higher elevations of the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains. As ornamentals, these two species are not to be compared with our present day hybrids, but their influence on these hybrids has been and will continue to be most extensive. Perhaps their chief contribution is their ability to withstand below zero temperatures, a factor of great importance to our present day hybridizers.

It is interesting to note that the first Rhododendrons species to be introduced into England was *R. maximum* whose flowering was recorded in 1756. *R. ponticum* arrived in England in 1763, *R. caucasicum* in 1803 and *R. catawbiense* in 1809. The famous scarlet tree species, *R. arboreum* was introduced from China in 1802 and once seen in flower was quickly combined with the earlier arrivals to give us a combination from which many of our finest hybrids have been derived. About the middle of the nineteenth century, botanical explorations to the Indian Himalayas, Tibet, and Western China became more frequent and a vast array of new species began to find their way into the gardens of Europe to be cultivated and constantly improved so that today we are beginning to reap a harvest of beauty from a genus whose variations in color, floral shape, and leaf pattern are unexcelled. In the provinces of Southwestern China and on the slopes of the Himalayas, Rhododendrons exhibit a wide range of growth characters. Dwarf species, barely a foot in height, extend for acres, clothing the alpine meadows above 14,000 feet altitude and resembling their cousins the heathers, only more colorful with shades of yellow, purple, and rosy pink flowers. At lower altitudes, the larger shrubby species dominate the vegetation and seas of yellow, crimson, and white paint the hillsides in spring. In the forested areas, tree species such as *R. grande* are known to attain the height of 60 feet and specimens have been seen whose trunks measured 4 feet in circumference. In the more humid zones and at lower altitudes, species with the fragrance of spice are found and often times occur as epiphytes, growing in the crotches of Oak and Magnolia trees and lighting the forest gloom with their pristine loveliness.

Consider the contrast and variations in this aggregation of wild types and think of the re-combination of their characters which is possible to the plant breeder! Each year, many new hybrids are being created by enthusiastic growers who are striving to make tender ones more hardy and hardy ones more beautiful. It is safe to predict that before many years have passed, the tough characters of our native species will be combined with the clear colors and interesting leaf forms of their Chinese relatives so that the gardens in Maine might be graced with the loveliness which is now limited to the sheltered gardens of Long Island and the Pacific Northwest.

SOIL

During a recent trip to the slopes of Mt. Hood where the blossoms of our native Rhododendrons (*R. macrophyllum*) were enjoyed, it was noted that the soil in which they were growing was almost pure coarse grit and apparently devoid of humus although there was ample moisture present. This type of soil is in sharp contrast to the forest loam in which the same species is found growing in the coastal areas and where, incidentally, the plants are more lush. The accounts of botanical travelers tell us that in the alpine meadows of Yunnan, some species are found along the margins of boggy meadows and then again others are found thriving on thin layers of humus overlying rocky stratas and irrigated by the melting snows from above. These variations in soil types provide a clue to the requirements of Rhododendrons in cultivation. An abundance of moisture at the roots is essential, particularly during spring when the plants are putting out their greatest growth.



Sharp drainage along with moisture is also essential for without air, the roots will not function properly and the plants show signs of distress. Their roots are exceedingly fine and hair like. They are confined to the upper 9 to 12 inches of soil and because of their fineness are unable to penetrate a heavy clay nor are they able to survive in a wet soggy medium. It has been demonstrated by soil scientists that Rhododendrons succeed best in an acid medium preferably with pH reading of between 5 and 6. This may not mean too much to the home gardener whose concern is chiefly with the physical structure rather than the chemistry of the soil. *If roses, pansies, and lilies are thriving and if the temperatures are not extreme nor humidity too low, then Rhododendrons may be grown with reasonable success.* A good soil should contain an abundance of humus. If it runs together when wet, or packs and becomes cracked when dry, then add generous amounts of peat moss or decaying leaves. In the case of sticky clay soils, it would be wise to build a bed of loose humusy material on top of the clay and then plant the Rhododendrons, rather than attempt to make the original soil friable by digging in the humus. If this is not feasible, then apply a dressing of gypsum (calcium

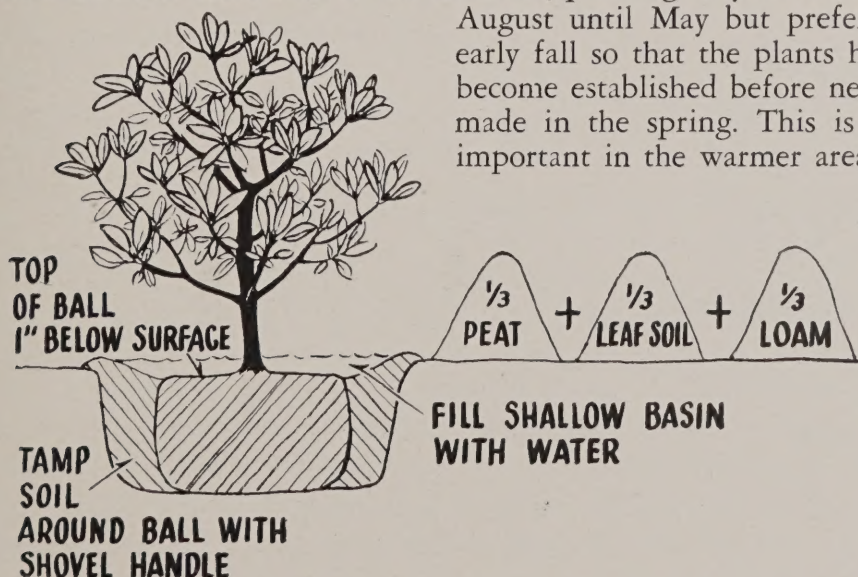
sulphate) at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet and cultivate it in. This will flocculate the clay and make the soil easier to work. Bulky material in the form of peat or leaf mold or decayed pine needles may be incorporated to provide the porosity which is so essential. In sandy soils, the addition of humus is also a necessity, not so much to keep it open but to help retain moisture during the dry months. Black vegetable muck soils or loams which have been heavily enriched with nitrogenous fertilizers are not too desirable. When Rhododendrons are planted in this type of medium the root mass remains quite small, since they are not gross feeders, and in the event of a long dry period, the plants are more susceptible to damage. In such soils they should be planted in pure peat moss or leaf mold. Better still, a combination of the two. The cardinal points to remember are (1) Lots of humus, (2) Sharp drainage, (3) Plenty of moisture.

PLANTING

As was mentioned in the previous paragraph, the roots of Rhododendrons are confined to the top 9 or 12 inches of the soil. It therefore follows that they should be planted so that the top of the root ball, as it arrives from the nursery, is planted not more than one inch beneath the surface. If the roots are placed too deep, it is not long before the foliage turns a sickly yellowish green, growth is short, numerous small flower trusses are produced and the plant ultimately dies from insufficient aeration of the root soil. If the bed has been prepared with the components recommended in the previous paragraph, then further addition of humus is unnecessary. Should the planting area be too large to treat as a unit, then dig a hole several inches in excess of the ball's depth and width, break up the bottom of the hole to insure good drainage, then fill around the roots with equal parts of peat moss, leaf mold, and sandy loam. Firm this mixture with a shovel handle, leaving a shallow basin around the plant which should be filled several times with water to settle the root ball. In the Pacific coast areas west of the Cascades, planting may be carried out from

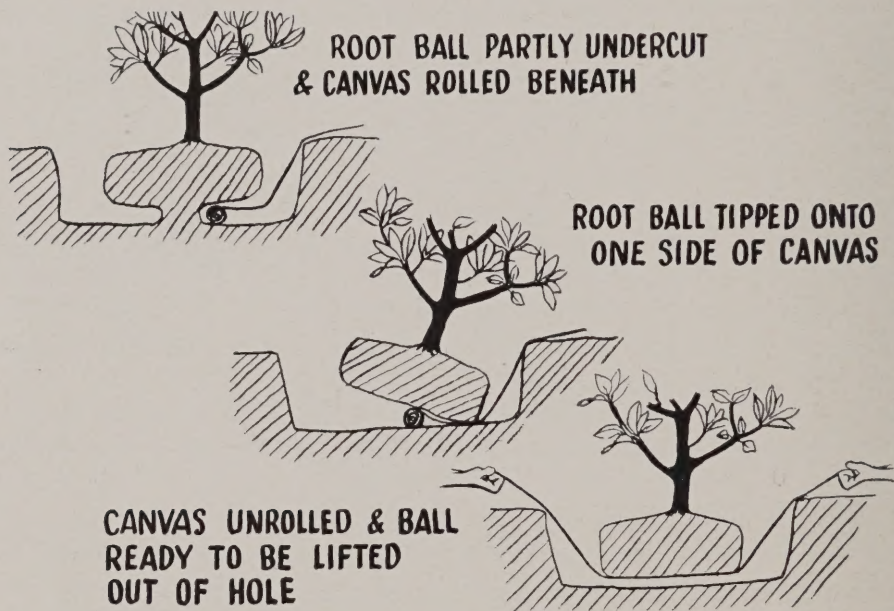


August until May but preferably in the early fall so that the plants have time to become established before new growth is made in the spring. This is particularly important in the warmer areas of coastal



California since hot days are often frequent in April and May. Judging from reports from growers along the eastern seaboard, Rhododendrons should be in the ground not later than the middle of October. Failing this, then planting had better wait until spring when all danger from freezing weather has passed.

When compared to other broad leaved evergreen shrubs, Rhododendrons are easy to transplant even when quite large. This is a desirable feature when landscaping since the plants can be set close in the initial planting and moved to other locations when the foliage begins to touch. The operation is simple. First dig a trench around the base of the plant in a pattern comparable to the spread of the foliage. The trench need not be more than eighteen inches in depth. Carefully remove the surplus soil back to where the fine hair-line roots appear, then undercut the root mass leaving a solid area of soil in the center as shown in the illustration. Roll up a square of canvas or burlap, push it under the root ball, gently tip the plant on to the canvas, unroll it and the plant may be moved at will.



MULCHING



**4" MULCH OF
LOOSE MATERIAL**

A protective mulch over the roots of Rhododendrons is a very important part of their culture. Peat moss, decaying pine needles, dried fern leaves, spent hops, tan bark, and sawdust are among the most commonly used mulches which have been used successfully. A mulch should be applied immediately after planting and it should be renewed each year or as it decays to where it is no longer evident on the surface. A mulch protects the root system from the sun's rays and drying winds, keeps the soil

temperature warmer in winter and cooler in summer, conserves moisture in dry weather and ultimately becomes a source of food available to the surface feeding roots. Such material as tan bark or sawdust will not break down as rapidly as pine needles or leaf mold, therefore, they would not be renewed as frequently as the "softer materials".

FERTILIZERS

Rhododendrons are not heavy feeders and a little care in the preparation of the planting site in the beginning will yield big dividends. Leaf mold, peat moss, and other humic materials are usually sufficient and the addition of fertilizers is not really necessary. As a matter of fact, several of the hybrids are quite sensitive to the presence of organic or inorganic fertilizers and show their resentment in their deformed and twisted leaves and in some instances, the foliage takes on a burned appearance around the margins of the leaves. This is particularly true in many of those with *R. Griersonianum* blood. *J. H. Van Nes* is another notable example, and reacts quite unfavorably to fertilizer in any shape or form.

It is advisable, therefore, to create a reservoir of slowly available plant food in the form of humusy material rather than applying the quicker acting chemical salts in the hope of obtaining quick growth. An exception to this rule is in regard to the use of sawdust as a soil amendment or mulch. In areas close to lumbering industry, it is cheaper than peat moss, serves the same purpose as a mulch, and is an excellent physical addition to either a heavy or light soil. In time it becomes a source of plant food, but the period of decomposition is a lengthy one unless quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers are added to humus. For every one hundred square feet of sawdust one inch thick, apply two pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia, either dry or in solution.

Whatever method is used, it is good insurance to water the plants thoroughly after applying the fertilizer so that there is no likelihood of a burn. The sulphate of ammonia may be applied in the spring and again in three applications at six week intervals. On older specimens which have been in place for some years, a top dressing of well decayed barnyard manure is beneficial if applied in fall as a mulch and allowed to be washed in by winter rains and snow. There are several brand name acid fertilizers on the market, usually with a cottonseed meal base which are slow acting and safe to use when the manufacturer's directions are followed.

The use of so called leaf feeding fertilizers containing urea and applied via the foliage is becoming more widespread among nurserymen and one or two proprietary mixtures now on the market have been used with success on Rhododendrons.

It is customary to begin feeding just prior to flowering and then repeating the applications at month intervals until August when feeding is discontinued.

WATER

Rhododendrons imbibe water in quantity during the growing season, but overwatering can be disastrous if the soil has been insufficient lightened and water accumulates around the root system. So again the importance of good drainage is emphasized. The value of a mulch is evident since a layer of loose humus absorbs many times its weight in water and releases it slowly into the atmosphere so that the humidity around the plant is increased.

When Rhododendrons are purchased from the nursery, the root ball usually contains a high percentage of peat moss. This is especially true in the case of plants in smaller grades. Once peat moss is allowed to become dry, it takes some time for water to penetrate thoroughly into the root ball. To avoid possible injury to the plant due to dry roots, immerse each ball in a tub of

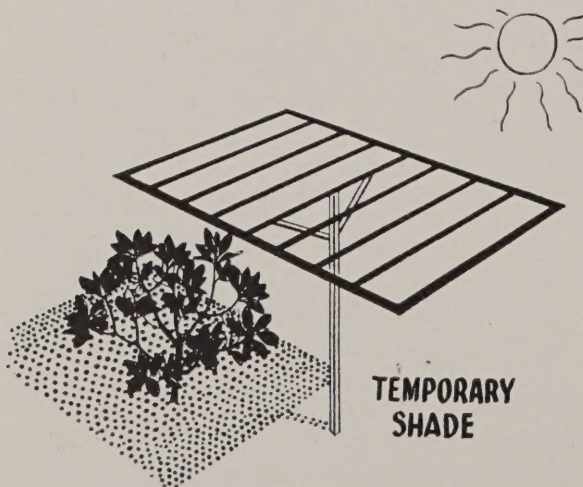
water preparatory to planting and then water thoroughly after the plant is in place. On steep slopes or in the case of large specimens it is sometimes necessary to resort to sub-irrigation in order that the water might reach the entire root area, in which case the use of a water spike is recommended. This is an attachment which fits on the hose and is pushed into the root area and the water is forced into the ground through holes in the tubular attachment. The canvas hose type of sprinklers, called Soil Soakers, are excellent for watering and do a thorough job without eroding the soil or dissipating the moisture into the atmosphere.

Most Rhododendrons are native to regions where the humidity is relatively high so that during the warm summer days, overhead sprinkling night and morning is appreciated, and assists materially in the reduction of insect populations. In our nursery, the bulk of our plants from two years old and up are grown in full sun and during hot days, sometimes 99° to 100° with humidity down to 12, the overhead sprinkling system is turned on and allowed to run from noon until three or four in the afternoon. Burning of the foliage has not occurred when the sprinklers are left for a three or four hour period. However, there has been burning of the leaves when sprinklers were not turned on or when they were run for only a short period. Since the average garden is not equipped with overhead sprinklers, it would be wise to confine the sprinkling to early morning and late evening. Where lath shade is employed or where there are overhead sprinklers in operation, then by all means turn them on during the heat of the day.

SHADE AND PROTECTION

In the Willamette Valley, where our nursery is located, the Weather Bureau records showed that we had over 4000 sunlight hours for last year. During an average summer, temperatures of 97° and 98° are not uncommon although the mean is 52.1° . Despite the fact that Rhododendrons are recommended as shade loving plants, the majority of our stock, after it has attained an age of three years, is grown in full light in open nursery beds. This is done to promote sturdy growth and to assist in the formation of flower buds.

Around the home or in the garden where the quality of the bloom is of utmost importance, it is recommended that the plants receive a few hours respite from direct sunlight during the heat of the day.

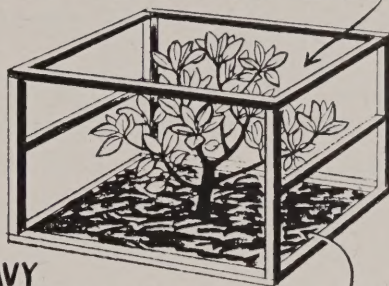


If the plants are being used as a foundation planting, then the north side or east side of the house is to be preferred unless there are trees on the south and west sides to protect them. The ideal location is where the plants receive the benefit of shade from high trees without being directly underneath the branches. It must be borne in mind that it is just as important to protect the plants from strong winds as it is to provide shade, and a belt

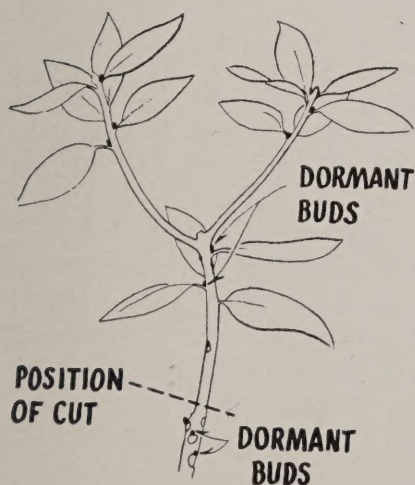
of high shrubs or high fence to the windward side will prevent a great deal of damage to the foliage as well as the blossoms. Dense overhead shade is detrimental to their welfare and induces the plants to become drawn and leggy with a consequent reduction in vigor and flower buds. Where Rhododendrons are planted in woodland, a periodic thinning out of overhead branches is necessary to admit sunlight. In a new garden where shade is insufficient or where the trees have not attained the size to throw much shade, then temporary lath shades will make a splendid substitute until the trees become more mature. When selecting a planting site, avoid hollows or slopes which lead into a hollow where cold air is likely to settle. Such a location can prove to be disastrous during winter and early spring. If possible, choose a long gentle slope where there is free escape for cold air as well as excess water.

In climates known to be severe, Rhododendrons will need protection during winter to ward off extremes in temperatures. This may be accomplished by building a wooden frame structure covered with heavy burlap sacking. Within the frame the plant should be further insulated against cold by packing straw or fern through the branches. Evergreen boughs, pointed at the heavy end, and pushed into the ground around the base of the plant so that the branches cover the Rhododendrons make an excellent and quickly built cover. Pine or any of the cone bearing trees may be used for this purpose.

**FILL IN AROUND BRANCHES WITH
LOOSE STRAW OR FERN LEAVES**



**HEAVY
MULCH ON TOP OF ROOTS**



PRUNING

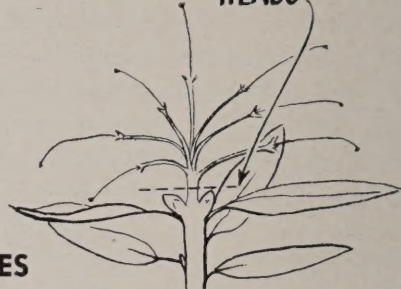
Gardeners are often confronted with the problem of a Pink Pearl or similar large hybrid which has overgrown its position in the garden. They have no alternative but to prune and it can be done without too much damage to the plant provided a little care is exercised. Rhododendron leaves occur in whorls at the end of each growth. In the axils of the leaves are growth buds which remain dormant unless they can be forced into growth by removing the stems beyond the point of their origin. By cutting back the stems to a whorl of leaves below, these buds are induced to break so that a plant might recover its growth the same spring.

The cutting is best done at flowering time and the plants should be watered heavily and given a little stimulant in the form of sulphate of ammonia, 2 ozs. per sq. yd. and thoroughly watered into the soil.

After flowering, the removal of old flower clusters will help conserve the plant's strength and prevent the setting of seed pods. In some hybrid's, the number of flower buds which form each year is often too many for

the plant's good and a good measure of what to leave when disbudding is one bud to each square foot of leaf surface. By so doing, an even show of flowers is insured throughout the years and the plant is not weakened by the prodigality of its blossoms.

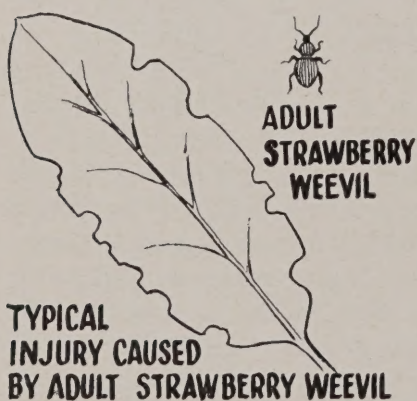
PINCH OFF OLD FLOWER HEADS



PESTS AND DISEASES

Insect pests attacking Rhododendrons may be divided into two general classes: 1. Sucking insects, which pierce the leaf and suck out the sap, causing discoloration and ultimate defoliation. 2. Chewing insects, which bite out portions of the leaf leaving holes and scalloped margins.

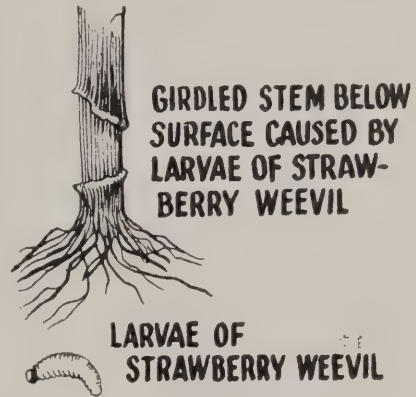
Of the first group, thrip, aphids, and lacewing fly are the most common. The presence of thrip is readily ascertained by the silvery appearance of the leaf surface. The adult insect may be recognized by its flat body, $\frac{1}{20}$ inch long and narrow in proportion to its length. They are colorless in the early stages and become almost black with age. A forceful spray consisting of two teaspoonfuls of 50% wettable DDT to one gallon water applied to the leaf under-surface will effectively control this pest. The lacewing fly is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide and has transparent lace like wings which are held flat against its body. The eggs hatch out in early May and control may be obtained by spraying with a 1% solution of Volck Summer Oil to which has been added Black Leaf "40" at the rate of two teaspoonfuls per gallon of the solution. It is applied during late May or June. Aphids cause a distortion of the young soft growth, the effect of which is apparent as the leaves mature. Control is by spraying at ten day intervals with Black Leaf "40", two teaspoonful to one gallon of water. The addition of a soap spreader will assist materially in destroying this pest.



In group two, the strawberry root weevil and caterpillars are particularly destructive. The larvae of the strawberry root weevils are usually active in fall and winter, working on roots and stems near the ground. They may girdle the stem, destroying the tissues so deeply as to prevent the conduction of food material to the roots. The adult form of this insect feeds on the leaves, chewing out small scalloped areas along the leaf margins. Control of the adult is effected by broadcasting one of the proprietary applebaits around the crown of the plants. If they are applied according to

directions and kept up at intervals of from ten days to two weeks for eight or nine applications, reasonable success will be assured. For control of the larvae stage, the following is recommended. Apply *Aldron*, *Dieldrin*, or one of the combination *DDT*, *Chlordane* combinations as a dust and follow the manufacturer's recommendation. The dust should be applied to the soil prior to planting and worked into the top four or five inches. Caterpillars occasionally chew out portions of the leaf and may be controlled by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead.

The best preventive against destructive organisms which attack plants is to keep the plants in good health and to protect them against cold biting winds, excessively hot sunshine, or any factors which may contribute to any injury which allows an organism to gain admittance to the plant tissues. Fungus diseases on Rhododendrons are relatively rare. There are two to be especially guarded against; namely, "leaf spot" and "bud blast". "Leaf Spot", as its name implies, is detected by the dark brown spots on the foliage. The spots vary in size and may be circular or angular in outline. Sometimes they have a silvery area in the center. Control is by picking off the diseased leaves and burning, then spraying the entire plant with Bordeaux Mixture at 10 to 12 days intervals during the growing season. "Bud blast" appears in the early spring and often follows excessively heavy rains in the fall. In early spring outer bud scales take on a silvery appearance and begin to drop. The infected buds turn brown and dry up and, if not removed, will remain on the plant for one or two years. To control, pick and burn all infected buds and spray the plant with Bordeaux Mixture at intervals of two weeks.



CULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

Most of the difficulties encountered by gardeners in pursuit of their hobby may be attributed to improper cultural practices. Perhaps the most common error on the part of the grower is planting Rhododendrons too deep, which is followed by short annual growths, increasingly smaller trusses and leaves, and finally the demise of the plant.

Yellowing of the foliage may be caused by several conditions. If the leaf turns yellow while the veins remain green, it would indicate that the soil was too alkaline. Such a condition may temporarily be corrected by applying acid fertilizers or by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet and watered in. It is doubtful that either of these two remedies would be of much permanence, and the only worth-while solution is to dig the plant and replant in a humusy material such as was recommended in the paragraph on soils.

Overall yellowing of the foliage may be caused by an improperly drained soil and a consequent reduction of oxygen at the root zone. The degree of yellowing differs from that caused by an alkaline soil in that the leaf is yellow all over, including the veins. The remedy is obvious, namely, to provide better drainage either by tiling or by removing the plant to a more suitable location. Too much light will also cause a yellowing of the foliage, particularly on the larger leaved hybrids as the Loderis, Dr. Stocker, etc.

The failure of plants to form flower buds is sometimes encountered. In the case of Loderi, Gill's Crimson, Faggetter's Favorite, Beauty of Littleworth, etc., buds are not produced until the plants are several years old. This is a normal situation and due to heritable characters. Too much overhead shade may cause a lack of flowering wood to be formed and in its place promote a leggy thin growth. Some hybrids may give an abundance of flowers one year and the next year form only growing buds. This condition can be overcome by partially disbudding in the early spring, allowing one flower bud to remain per square foot of leaf area. This will insure an even show of flowers

from one year to the next.

If the cultural methods suggested under the various paragraphs are carefully followed, there should be little difficulty in growing Rhododendrons successfully. Once properly established in a suitable soil they demand little attention outside of an abundance of water during the growing period.

LANDSCAPING

With the increase in number of Rhododendron hybrids, the gardener has been allowed a great deal more latitude in his choice of suitable locations for their culture. *Dwarf types* such as *Carmen*, *Moonstone*, *Humming Bird* and *pemakoense* are excellent subjects for the rock garden where they will thrive provided they are not planted on a south facing slope in full sun. Low informal hedges of *Bowbells*, *Cilpinense*, or *Blue Tit* would make attractive boundaries between garden areas. The *Lady Chamberlain* varieties and related types make wonderful specimens when trained flat against a protected wall. *The taller growing sorts*, as *Betty Wormald*, or *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, could be utilized as screen plantings or as background material for the larger border. *The low growing varieties*, as *May Day*, *Fabia*, *Unique* and *Bowbells*, are supplying a long needed change in foundation plantings, and landscape architects are using them to good advantage on east and north aspects, or on the south and west when shade conditions warrant their use.

In the woodland garden the lavenders, blues, and mauves are most effective and varieties as *Mrs. Chas. Pearson*, *Van Nes Sensation*, *Mrs. E. C. Stirling*, and the forms of *Augustinii* show to advantage when shaded from direct sunlight. There are varieties suited to the smallest city garden or the largest country estate. The color range is almost complete, and includes creams and yellows, lavenders and blues, pinks in every shade, reds, crimsons, and scarlets and all the intermediate blends. Where Rhododendrons can be grown they stand unsurpassed as ornamental flowering shrubs on equal terms with the rose in beauty and popularity.

HARDINESS

The hardiness of any plant is determined by many factors all of which are interrelated. Inheritance, vigor, available moisture, amount of protection afforded, condition of growth, time of year low temperatures occur, cultural practices of the grower and many more.

The majority of the hybrids listed in this booklet are of British origin and, until last year, we have been entirely dependent upon the Year Books of the British Association for ratings on hardiness and desirability. The American Rhododendron Society has recently published their ratings and the two systems have been incorporated into our descriptive matter so that the prospective grower may evaluate his climatic conditions and select his varieties accordingly.

Several of the varieties in the lists have not been given a rating by either the American or British Associations and in these instances the plants are too new to be rated. By taking into consideration the parentage of the newer varieties and adding to that their performance under our conditions, we have given them a tentative rating which we feel certain will compare closely with the final recommendation of the American Rhododendron Society. Whatever is selected, it is *extremely important* that the *following rules* be observed:

1. Begin with healthy plants.
2. Maintain a deep mulch of loose substance over the root area.
3. Do not allow the plants to enter the winter in a dry condition.

The New Exbury Azaleas

By P. H. Brydon

In the United States of America, we like to think of our nation as being a composite of various cultures and peoples—and so it is. The majority of Americans are mixtures of several stocks, and our way of life has been influenced by the customs and cultures brought over from foreign lands. This blending has produced a strong nation, vigorous and progressive; and our progress and success have been largely due to what is called *hybrid vigor*. A parallel may be found in horticulture where several parent types of selected plants have been combined to produce hybrids often superior to the parent stock.

In the case of Exbury azaleas, the flow of immigrants has been in the other direction, from the United States to Europe. Six native American azaleas were blended with one from eastern Europe, one from eastern China and one from Japan. Thus, the story of the Exbury azaleas might well be called "The Immigrants' Return". Predominantly American, these hybrids are the result of a dash of the Orient plus the vigor of an eastern European—skillfully blended to give us a distinctly new race of deciduous azaleas. Significantly enough, they are unexcelled for their brilliance and adaptability to withstand low winter temperatures.

About 1730, two American species were introduced to England, the swamp honeysuckle (*Azalea viscosum*) and the pinxterbloom (*A. nudiflorum*). These were followed in 1800 by the flame azalea (*A. calendulaceum*) and the Oconee azalea (*R. speciosum*). This quartet of native Americans was combined with an eastern European species called the pontic azalea (*A. flavum*). The five species together formed the foundation upon which P. Mortier of Ghent, Belgium, developed his now famous Ghent hybrids. This was in 1825.

The influx of North American azaleas had attracted considerable attention among flower lovers of Europe, and breeding along similar lines to those followed by Mortier was being carried on about the same time. It is believed that the eastern Chinese azalea (*A. molle*) and our native sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*) were later included with the original five and all grouped under the heading of Ghent azaleas.

Perhaps the real advance towards the present day hybrids was made in 1850 when Anthony Waterer, Sr., of Knap Hill, England, began to recombine selected forms of *A. molle* and *A. calendulaceum* with the Ghent hybrids. Later, selected seedlings from this group were bred with the Japanese mollis (*A. japonicum*), the sweet azalea (*A. arborescens*), and the lovely frafrant western azalea (*R. occidentale*). Altogether, Mr. Waterer had used nine species in the development of the Knaphill azaleas.

Needless to say, he now possessed a race of plants with untold possibilities. Genetically, they had hardiness, fragrance, a wide range of color from white through the pastels to deep red, an extended flowering season and an increase in flower size. Anthony Waterer, Jr., continued to breed along the same lines as his father. About 30 years ago, he was persuaded to send some of his best seedlings to Exbury, the home of the late Lionel de Rothschild, one of England's most outstanding gardeners.

HIGH STANDARDS IN SELECTION

Lionel de Rothschild had a discerning eye for good plant material and he immediately went to work. Included in the seedlings which he received from Knap Hill was an excellent yellow variety which is now called George Reynolds, a first class azalea with typically large, square flowers of good substance. This variety along with the *true A. molle* (*A. sinensis*) was used to improve the Knaphills.

As new seedlings bloomed, Mr. de Rothschild selected two parent plants from the pinks, the reds, the yellows and other groups. These were chosen for size, vigor, color and texture and were crossed, always keeping them within their won color category. As each succeeding generation flowered, Mr. de Rothschild ruthlessly destroyed all except a few plants which measured up to his exacting standards. He consigned thousands of plants to the bonfire each year, since he never kept a plant unless it showed improvement over the preceding generation.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of azaleas, with a wide color range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals giving them a squarish look. Some of the individual flowers often measure as much as four inches across.

The blooming season of these azaleas extends from early May until early July and the flowers are carried in large trusses. In some varieties, their size approaches that of rhododendrons. Most of the Exbury azaleas will form bushy shrubs averaging from four to six feet in height and three to four feet wide. In the fall, after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant, in shades of yellow and red.

So far as cultural requirements are concerned, they are easy to grow and will withstand zero temperatures with perfect safety. Full sun does not seem to bother them except that the flowers do not retain their fresh look for long if the day is warm. To see them at their best, therefore, the plants should be given the benefit of some overhead shade in the heat of the day.

Since, botanically speaking, they are rhododendrons, they require an acid soil and the best growth is obtained by incorporating peat moss and leaf mold into the soil when planting. Because they have a shallow root system, the top of the ball should be no deeper than one inch below the surface. To conserve moisture and keep the roots cool, a mulch of dried leaves, pine needles or coarse peat is necessary. Immediately after the flowers fade, the old trusses should be removed before they have a chance to form seed pods.

Because of their unusual vigor, it may be found advisable to prune the Exbury azaleas once in a while to contain them or to encourage new growth from the base. This may be carried out in spring prior to growth by removing old flowering wood, allowing young shoots to remain. It has been my observation that flowers on young, vigorous shoots produce larger and heavier trusses than those on shoots that are less vigorous. They respond to dressing of acid fertilizer, which may be applied in spring as the flower buds open and again in about six weeks.

Heretofore, it was not considered commercially feasible to increase this type of azalea by cuttings. However, recent experiments have taught us that it can be done in certain varieties. We are hopeful that available stock will be greatly increased very shortly. It must be understood by the amateur gardener that, in order to obtain faithful reproductions of the named varieties, they

must purchase plants grown from layers or cuttings.

As a rule, when azalea hybrids are grown from seed, they do not come true to type and are often inferior to the parent in color and size. With Exbury azaleas, however, the strength of the strain through inbreeding is so strong that, if two individual plants of the same variety are cross pollinated, the seedlings come remarkably true to color. I have bloomed over two thousand Exbury seedlings in Salem, Oregon, and I was agreeably surprised to note how constant they came from seed which had resulted from careful pollination at Exbury Gardens. As a matter of fact, there were all sorts of beautiful color combinations in the seedlings which I have yet to see in the layered plants.

SUPPLY STILL LIMITED

To date, the flowers on the layers have been much larger than those on the imported seedlings. However, it is too early to make comparisons, for experience has taught me that it takes a year or so for the plants to settle down before the flowers attain their normal size and color. The available plants of genuine Exbury azaleas in America are very limited. CONSEQUENTLY, THE PURCHASER IS WARNED TO OBTAIN ONLY THOSE WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO HAVE THEIR ORIGIN IN THE GARDENS OF MR. DE ROTHSCHILD IN EXBURY, ENGLAND.

—March, 1955, HORTICULTURE



Exbury Azalea Klondike

EXBURY

Rhododendrons and Azaleas

The late Lionel de Rothschild was one of the world's great gardeners. He was a discerning plantsman and during his lifetime he assembled at his estate at Exbury, England, one of the most comprehensive collections of ornamental plants in Great Britain. He was especially fond of Rhododendrons and Azaleas and spared no effort nor expense to obtain the finest species and hybrids available. During his lifetime, he made 1210 Rhododendron crosses and hundreds of crosses between various Azaleas. The very best of his hybrids are those which received the coveted Award of Merit and First Class Certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in London. It is my privilege to offer "clones" of these fine hybrids and in order that you may be assured of receiving genuine Exbury plants, to each plant is attached an Exbury label signed by Mr. Edmund de Rothschild as proof of its origin. A "clone" is a plant which has been propagated by cuttings, grafts, layers or other vegetative means so that actually you will receive a part of the original Exbury plant.

Mr. Edmund de Rothschild, son of the late Lionel de Rothschild, and present owner of Exbury, has given me the sole right to distribute Exbury Rhododendrons and Azaleas in the United States and Canada. Stock plants of most of the Exbury hybrids are now established at my nursery in Salem so that each year the number of genuine Exbury varieties will be increased. At present, stock is limited, and I would urge that you order early to avoid disappointment.

Conditions of Sale

TERMS: Net cash.

PRICES: Net prices F.O.B. Salem. This catalog supersedes all other price lists.

We also offer 1 year Lath House grown Rhododendron plants at \$1.50 less than the lowest list price. Please write for quantity quotations.

GUARANTEE: Our plants are guaranteed true to name, disease free and in the best possible condition. While we take every precaution to supply only first quality merchandise, we will not be responsible for error in packing or damage in shipment unless notified within six days of receipt of plants and in no event will be liable for more than the original purchase price.

SUBSTITUTIONS: We do not substitute unless so instructed by our customers; however, it would expedite shipping if customers would indicate their preference should substitutions be necessary.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: We begin shipping Rhododendrons in mid-September and continue until the last of April. Customers in the Pacific coastal area may receive their plants at any time during these months. Customers in the eastern United States are asked to indicate when they would prefer receipt of their order so that the plants do not arrive during inclement weather.

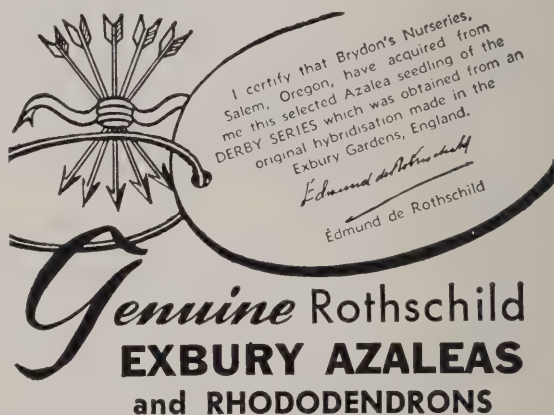
METHOD OF SHIPMENT: Plants will be shipped via Express Collect unless otherwise noted. There is no charge for packing.

ANGELO (Griffithianum x discolor): A.M., F.C.C. H-4 x x x (PHB)

A robust hybrid with very attractive foliage and tall trusses of 12 flowers, each one 5½ inches wide and pale blush pink with greenish markings in the throat. June.

10"-12" \$7.50

This Label Is Your Guarantee



- ANGELO VAR. SOLENT QUEEN:** A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 Similar to above except that the leaves are larger, up to 9 inches long, and the flowers are pale rose becoming pure white. June. 10"-12" \$7.50
- BLANC MANGE** (Godesburg x auriculatum): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A very strong grower with light green leaves 9 inches long and 4 inches wide. The shapely truss comprises 18 pure white flowers which are frilled along the margins of the petals. June. 10"-12" \$7.50
- BONITO** (discolor x Luscombei): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 Excellent foliage and rounded trusses of huge flowers which are delicately shaded pink. A favorite of all who saw it bloom. Late May. 10"-12" \$7.50
- BO-PEEP** (lutescens x moupinense): A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 A delightful little plant with attractive foliage and compact habit. The creamy flowers have a yellow flare and appear in late March. This is a charming companion for Bric-a-Brac and Cilpinense. 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50
- CARITA** (Naomi x campylocarpum): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A lovely new hybrid with trusses of 12 to 13 large flowers which are widely funnel-shaped and a delightful shade of pale primrose yellow. The rounded leaves are also attractive. Blooms in mid-April.
 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50
- CARITA GOLDEN DREAM:** H-3 x x x (PHB)
 One of the finest hybrids to come from Exbury and praised by all who saw it bloom. The trusses contain from 12 to 13 large flowers which are deep cream, flushed and shaded pink as they open and become lovely ivory white as they mature. See illustration on front cover. 10"-12" \$7.50
- CARMEN** (didymum x repens): H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A new introduction of great merit which has proven to be of easy cultivation and quite hardy. This is a true dwarf, forming cushions of dark green rounded leaves and waxy crimson bells which appear in April. Unlike its parent *R. repens*, it is quite amenable to cultivation. Very scarce and there is only a limited number available. 4"-6" \$6.50; 6"-8" \$7.50
- CAVALCADE MRS. SASSOON:** (Essex Scarlet x Griersonianum) H-3 x x x (PHB)
 This is a strong growing plant, hardier than most Griersonianum hybrids, with many flowered trusses of brilliant scarlet flowers. It might be considered as medium tall in growth and blooms in late May. NEW!
 10"-12" \$7.50
- CHANTICLEER:** (Thomsonii x eriogynum) H-4 x x x (PHB)
 Large waxy scarlet bells of great brilliance. The attractive rounded leaves and compact habit of this hybrid make it a valuable addition to the garden. Blooms in late April. 10"-12" \$6.50
- COWSLIP** (Williamsianum x Wardii): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A low rounded plant attaining about 2½ feet in height with cream bell-shaped flowers which are diffused pale pink and very freely produced. Very neat and combines well with others of the Williamsianum clan. Early May. 6"-8" \$6.50
- DAMOZEL** (A.W. bright rose x Griersonianum): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 This has all the attributes of a first class garden plant. Apparently hardy, it forms flower buds at an early age, and has large dome-shaped trusses containing 17 flowers which are a deep rosy red. Medium spreading habit and blooms in April and May. See illustration on page 30. 10"-12" \$5.50

DAY DREAM (Lady Bessborough x Griersonianum): A.M. H-4 x x x
This is the "Biscuit Form" and really a most unusual Rhododendron. The buds are deep pink and as they open the interior of the flower is a biscuit color so that the two colors make a striking combination which is greatly admired. The plant is medium in height and blooms in late May.

10"-12" \$5.50

DIVA (Ladybird x Griersonianum): A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
A robust hybrid with immense rounded trusses of rich carmine pink flowers. Blooms in late May.

10"-12" \$6.50

ELEANORE: (desquamatum x augustinii) A.M. 1943 H-4 x x (PHB)
Here is an attractive evergreen flowering shrub, erect in habit and possibly attaining 8 feet at maturity. The Amethyst Violet flowers, which are 2½ inches wide, occur in clusters of four to five and are very freely produced. This charming newcomer blooms in mid April.

10"-12" \$6.50

FAIRYLIGHT (Lady Mar x Griersonianum): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
A good hybrid of medium habit with large full trusses of bright pink. It blooms in late April and its ultimate height should be about 5 feet. Highly recommended.

10"-12" \$7.50

FUSILIER (Elliottii x Griersonianum): A.M., F.C.C. H-5 x x x
A handsome hybrid out of two first class species with trusses of brilliant red bell-shaped flowers, each one 3 inches wide. An outstanding red Rhododendron and highly recommended wherever it may be grown. June.

8"-10" \$6.50; 10"-12" \$7.50

GAUL VAR. MASTODON (Elliottii x Shilsonii): H-4 x x x (PHB)
Large broadly ovate leaves and strong growth with rounded compact trusses of 20 flowers which are rich deep red. A handsome vigorous hybrid which blooms in late April. NEW.

10"-12" \$7.50

GRIERSONIANUM: F.C.C. H-4 x x x x (PHB)
Propagations from the original plant used by the late Lionel de Rothschild to create many of his Award hybrids. Makes a spreading shrub eventually becoming 7 feet with geranium scarlet funnel-shaped flowers produced in abundance at an early age. Early June. Very scarce.

10"-12" \$7.50



Vulcan

This is to let you know I received the beautiful plants in perfect condition. Will order more a little later on. — Mrs. George Aseth, Burbank, Calif.
Your shipment of plants this spring arrived in wonderful condition as always —beautifully packed and are now taking hold very well. Exbury azaleas were thrilling. — Mrs. Sarah W. Frassinelli, Bridgeport, Conn.

- GOLDEN HORN** (dichroanthum x Elliottii): A.M. H-3 x x x
 A low spreading plant with flowers of excellent substance, which has proven to be quite hardy. The loose trusses contain up to 10 trumpet-shaped flowers which are light orange red. The blossoms begin to appear about the first of April and continue until early May. The spreading habit and dark green foliage make this an admirable plant for the foreground.
 6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50; 10"-12" \$7.50
- GROSCLAUDE** (haematodes x eriogynum): A.M. H-3 x x x x (PHB)
 An excellent dwarf hybrid with handsome felted leaves and lax trusses of from 10 to 12 waxy blood-red flowers. Its ultimate height should be about 3 to 4 feet. Blooms in April.
 8"-10" \$6.50; 10"-12" \$7.50
- GRENADIER** (Moser's Maroon x Elliottii): F.C.C. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 An erect growing plant possibly attaining 8 feet and with dark green foliage. The perfect rounded trusses comprise about 17 flowers which individually are 3½ inches in diameter and of intense blood red. One of the best reds. Late May.
 10"-12" \$7.50
- GIBRALTAR** (Bibiani x Elliottii): H-4 x x x (PHB)
 An intense deep red erect-growing hybrid with rounded trusses which appear in late May. NEW.
 10"-12" \$7.50
- GYMNOCARPUM**: A.M. 1940 H-3 x x (PHB)
 The Exbury form of this species is a charming dwarf shrub, eventually 2 to 3 feet high and with delightful trusses of 10 rich crimson funnel shaped flowers which are at their best in late April. The habit is quite compact and the foliage a deep green.
 6"-8" \$6.50
- HUMMING BIRD**: (haematodes x williamsianum) Exbury Form H-4 x x x
 A true dwarf with rounded leaves and gracefully pendant bells of deep pink shaded vermilion. An excellent companion for Moonstone Bowbells and others of the Williamsianum clan. It will reach a height of 2 feet in time although it is very slow growing. Blooms in late April.
 4"-6" \$5.50; 6"-8" \$6.50
- HAWK**: (wardii x Lady Bessborough) A.M. 1949 H-3 x x x x (PHB)
 The Exbury form of this graceful hybrid is quite in contrast to the large conventional type hybrid and has a charm that never fails to delight when it blooms in late May. The sulphur yellow cup shaped flowers are carried in loose trusses of 8 to ten flowers and give a pleasing contrast to the fresh green rounded foliage. NEW AND SCARCE.
 10"-12" \$7.50
- ILLIAD** (Nereid x Kyawi): A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 This is a late blooming hybrid with vivid blood-red funnel-shaped flowers in broad flat-topped trusses. The narrow dark green leaves are recurved and most attractive. Blooms in June. Medium in height. Scarce.
 10"-12" \$7.50
- IBEX** (Griersonianum x pocophorum): A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 A vigorous grower possibly attaining a height of 6 feet with dome-shaped trusses of funnel-shaped Delft Rose flowers. Blooms in late April.
 10"-12" \$6.50
- JIBUTI** (Griersonianum x Gill's Triumph): A.M. H-4 x x x (PHB)
 A late blooming hybrid of strong upright growth and large conical trusses of bell-shaped Neyron Rose flowers. Blooms in June.
 10"-12" \$7.50

- JUTLAND:** (elliottii x Bellerophon) H-4 x x x (PHB)
 Another June flowering hybrid to extend the flowering season. The large dome shaped trusses contain up to 20 bell shaped flowers of geranium red. An excellent new hybrid and SCARCE. 10"-12" \$7.50
- KARKOV** (Griersonianum x Red Admiral): A.M. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 The compact globular trusses contain 16 flowers of carmine rose. Each funnel-shaped flower is 3 inches long and 3½ inches wide and attractively crimped and waved. Blooms in late May and medium in growth. 10"-12" \$7.50
- LADY BERRY** (Rosy Bell x Royal Flush): A.M., F.C.C. H-4 x x x x (PHB)
 An unusual and attractive hybrid with erect habit and rounded bright green aromatic leaves. The loose trusses comprise about 5 pendulous flowers of excellent substance, each one 2½ inches long and 3 inches wide at the flaring mouth. The blossoms are Rose Opal inside and Jasper Red outside and gradually fade towards the mouth. Very scarce and worthwhile. Blooms in late May. 10"-12" \$7.50
- LADY BESSBOROUGH VAR. ROBERTE:** (discolor x campylocarpum v. elatum) H-3 x x x x
 This handsome hybrid is of medium habit and carries rounded trusses of large flowers which are a lovely pink shaded yellow. This is considered one of the best of Exbury hybrids and blooms about the middle of May. 10"-12" \$7.50
- LADY CHAMBERLAIN GOLDEN QUEEN:** F.C.C. H-4 x x x x
 The type of this beautiful hybrid is fully described in the general list. This variety differs from it in the waxy tubular flowers which are a soft salmon pink shading to orange. First class and New. 10"-12" \$7.50
- LUTESCENS:** F.C.C. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 This is a clone from the F.C.C. plant. In spring the foliage is a bronze red turning green as the season advances. The flowers appear in April and are an attractive primrose yellow with light green spots in the upper petals. The plant eventually becomes a bush 6 to 7 feet high. 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50
- MACABEANUM:** F.C.C. 1935 H-4 x x x x (PHB)
 We are pleased to offer a few plants of the Exbury form of this magnificent tree species. The huge leathery deep green leaves provide a striking contrast to the silvery young growth and the enormous compact trusses in late March contain many bell shaped flowers of pale yellow each with a conspicuous marking within. Grafts of the Exbury Form \$10.00 ea.
 Seedlings from Kingdon Ward's 6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50
- MARILOO:** (Dr. Stocker x lacteum) H-4 x x x (PHB)
 The best of all the lacteum hybrids and, unlike its parent, a very robust grower. The large dark green leaves are deeply veined and the rounded truss, reminiscent of lacteum, contains about 20 flowers of pure yellow. Blooms in late April. ONLY A FEW AVAILABLE. 8"-10" \$7.50
- MATADOR** (strigillosum x Griersonianum): A.M., F.C.C. H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A splendid hybrid with very attractive young growth which is bright rose pink as it develops and covered with glandular hairs. The rounded trusses contain from 10 to 12 funnel-shaped flowers of Turkey Red. It blooms in April and is a first class garden plant of medium growth. 10"-12" \$7.50

MICROLEUCUM: F.C.C.

H-2 x x x (PHB)

An interesting and rare white species for the rock garden. The tiny leaves, barely 1/2 inch long, are grey green and a mature plant will attain a mere 18 inches in height. The white flowers, borne in clusters of three, appear in early April. This species is perfectly hardy and a valuable addition to the true dwarfs. VERY SCARCE.

4"-6" \$5.50

MOHAMET (dichroanthum x Tally Ho): A.M.

H-3 x x x (PHB)

Rather an unusual combination. The funnel-shaped flowers have a large calyx of scarlet red matching the interior of the corolla while inside the flower there is a suffusion of yellow. Quite different. Medium in habit and blooms in late May.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MOUPINENSE PINK FORM: A.M.

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

A dwarf hardy species with dark shiny evergreen leaves and many pink azalea like flowers. It becomes a low shrub 3 feet high and is quite hardy but, since the flowers appear in early February, the plant should be placed where it receives overhead protection. This is a first class of easy growth.

4"-6" \$5.50

OKLAHOMA (Bellerophon x Tally Ho):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A well shaped upright plant with bright waxy red flowers in a tight flat truss. Its ultimate height is from 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in early June.

10"-12" \$7.50

PRELUDE (Wardii x Fortunei): A.M.

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

This was the last cross made by the late Lionel de Rothschild prior to his death in 1942. It is a lovely Primrose Yellow hybrid with globe-shaped trusses containing 10 large funnel-shaped flowers which appear in May. It is medium in habit.

10"-12" \$7.50

QUEEN OF HEARTS (Meddianum x Moser's Maroon): A.M.

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A handsome plant with trusses of deep crimson flowers which are marked with black on the upper lobes. The individual leaves are 4 to 5 inches long. The dome-shaped trusses make a striking display in late April. Highly recommended.

10"-12" \$7.50

ROMANY CHAL (Moser's Maroon x eriogynum): A.M., F.C.C.

H-3 x x x x

A medium growing hybrid with handsome foliage and full rounded trusses of rich crimson scarlet flowers which open early in June. An absolute must for a late red.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

REX:

H-4 x x x (PHB)

This handsome tree species has large umbels of from 20 to 30 rose colored flowers and huge dark green leathery leaves, fully 12 inches long. Like other tree species in the Falconeri and Grande series, R. Rex is just as beautiful for its foliage as it is in bloom. VERY SCARCE. grafted plants \$10.00 ea.

ROUGE (T.L. 1249 x Elliottii): A.M.

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A cross between a first class species and a hardy hybrid from Tom Lowinsky, a noted English hybridist. The plant has broadly lance-shaped leaves and large fleshy wide campanulate flowers of deep red.

10"-12" \$7.50

RICKSHAW (Golden Horn x Lady Bessborough):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

Well shaped with handsome foliage and medium in height, possibly 5 to 6 feet. The flowers are unusual in their coloring and the nearest description would be biscuit colored with a suffusion of orange which deepens towards the throat. Blooms in late April. Very scarce.

10"-12" \$7.50

XANTHOCODON: A.M.

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A slender shrub eventually becoming 15 feet, but may be contained by pruning in early spring. The foliage is pale grey green and very aromatic. This species is closely allied to *cinnabarinum* and has creamy yellow bell-shaped flowers.

10"-12" \$7.50

YVONNE VAR. OPALINE (Aurora x Griffithianum):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A tall hybrid with handsome leaves and dome-shaped trusses of large open flowers which are pale pink and 5 inches wide. Blooms in late May.

10"-12" \$7.50



R. Naomi Var. Exbury

Exbury Azaleas

When he commenced his work with deciduous Azaleas, the late Lionel de Rothschild chose to begin with the best and consequently purchased the choicest varieties of the Knaphill strain from Mr. Anthony Waterer. After years of intensive hybridization and careful selection, Mr. Rothschild developed what is now called the Exbury strain of deciduous Azaleas.

His years of patient labor have resulted in a group of Azaleas with a wide range from pure white, soft pastel shades to the fiery reds, oranges and deep yellows. The flowers are immeasurably superior to the mollis types and have broad petals, giving them a square look, and some of them measure 4 inches across each flower. They bloom a week or two later than the mollis types and the flowers are carried in trusses. In the fall after the first touch of frost, the foliage becomes brilliant with shades of yellow and red. Exbury Azaleas are hardy and have been known to withstand below zero temperatures.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: Exbury Azaleas will be shipped at the same time as Rhododendrons with the exception of those marked "Spring Shipment" which will be sent from early March until late April.

CULTURE: When you receive the plants, dip the root ball in a tub of water until all air bubbles have ceased, then plant them in a loose, well-drained soil to which has been added liberal amounts of moist peat moss. Soak the soil thoroughly after planting, taking care to have the top of the root ball no more than one inch beneath the surface. A surface mulch of some loose humusy material such as dried leaves or coarse peat moss will be beneficial. Water the plants freely during the summer months and be sure to remove the old flower trusses before they go to seed. While they may be grown in full sun, the flowers will last longer if the plants are given the benefit of some light overhead shade.

GUARANTEE: PLEASE NOTE THAT EACH PLANT IS TAGGED WITH AN *EXBURY* LABEL SIGNED BY EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD AS PROOF OF ITS ORIGIN.

LAYERS

PRICE: 12"-18" \$8.00 each F.O.B. Salem.

18"-24" \$10.00 each. Available as indicated.

ANNABELLA: Orange and yellow in bud, opens golden yellow.

AURORA: Salmon pink, orange flare.

BALZAC A.M.: Red with flame markings, fragrant, 12 to 14 flowers in truss.

BASILISK A.M.: Rich creamy yellow in bud, opens to cream with golden flare, large flowers. 18"-24". Spring shipment. See illustration on back cover.

BAZAAR: Brick red. NEW!

BEAULIEU: Deep pink with a golden flare. NEW!

BERRY ROSE A.M.: Medium pink, with yellow flare and large fragrant flowers. 18"-24". See illustration on back cover.

BRAZIL: Bright tangerine red, very showy. 18"-24".

BRIGHT FORECAST: Salmon pink with deep orange flare, fragrant. 18"-24".

BRIGHT STRAW: Deep yellow with deeper flare.

BRIMSTONE: New. Pale yellow with deeper flare.

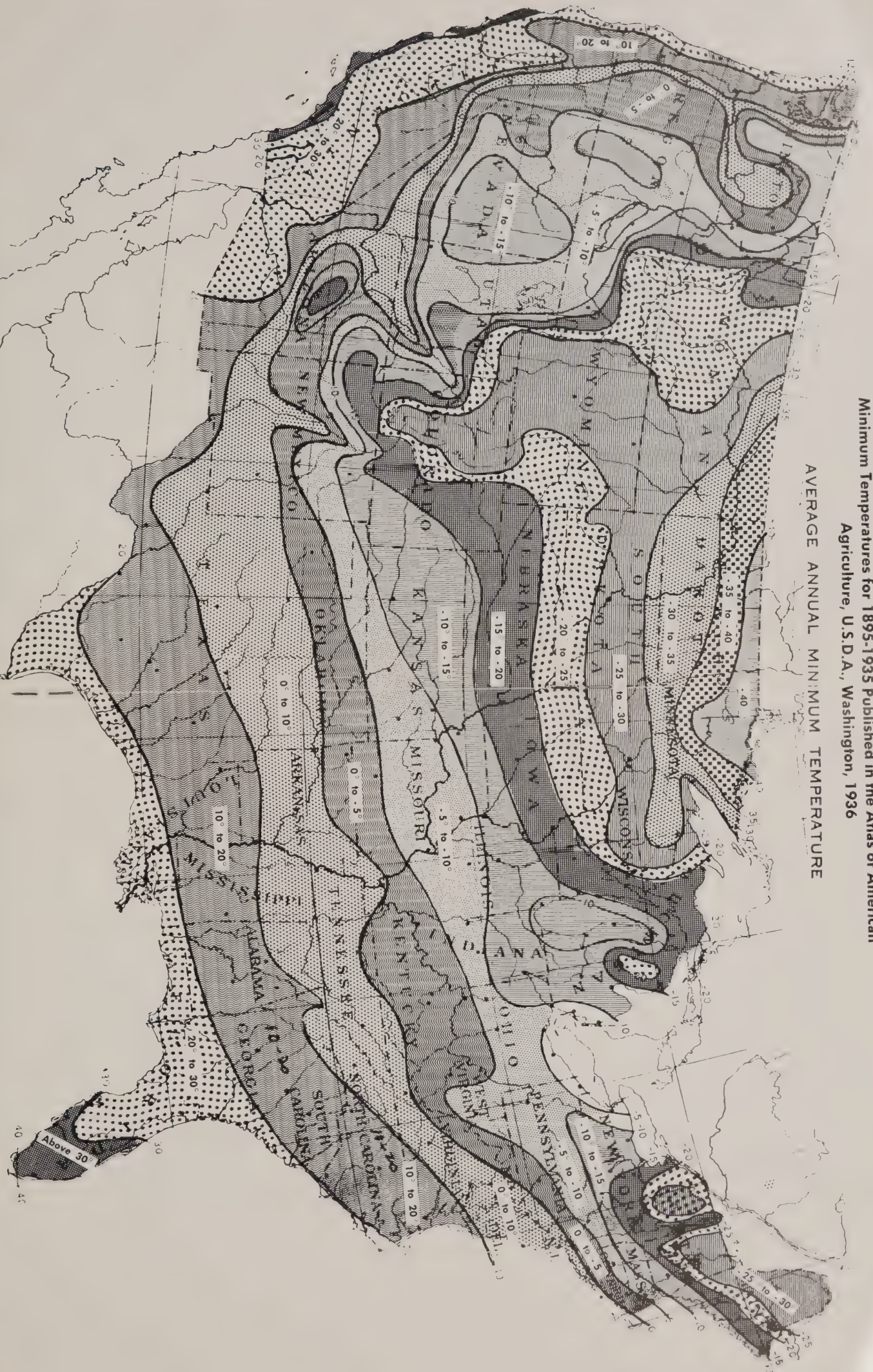
CANASTA: Large fragrant golden yellow flowers.

CECILE: Buds deep pink open to salmon pink with yellow flare, very large flower. See illustration on page 16.

(Exbury Azaleas list continued on page 24)

Minimum Temperatures for 1895-1935 Published in the Atlas of American
Agriculture, U.S.D.A., Washington, 1936

AVERAGE ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE



The above map will give you an estimate of minimum temperatures prevailing in your region. Please read inside front cover on hardiness symbols before ordering.

CORRINGE. Orange red, NEW!
 DESERT PINK: Lovely flesh pink with orange flare. NEW!
 FANCY FREE: New! Light pink with yellow blotch.
 FAVOR MAJOR: Orange yellow.
 FRILLS: New! Orange red, frilled.
 GALLIPOLI: Orange scarlet flowers, large.
 GEO. REYNOLDS: Large rich yellow flowers, first class. 18"-24".
 GIBRALTAR: Large fringed rich orange flowers. 18"-24".
 GINGER: Bright tangerine orange, very good. 18"-24".
 GOLDEN DREAM: New! Golden yellow.
 GOLD DUST: New! Bright deep yellow.
 GOLDEN HORN: Large deep golden yellow. 18"-24".
 HONEYSUCKLE: New! Pale pink with orange flare.
 HOTSPUR A.M.: Many flowered truss of flame red. 18"-24". Spring shipment.
 HOTSPUR YELLOW: Bright yellow. 18"-24".
 HUGH WORMALD: Deep golden yellow, deeper flare.
 KNIGHTHOOD: Bright orange. Spring shipment.
 KLONDYKE: New! Large golden yellow. See illustration on page 13.
 MARINA: New! Pale yellow deeper blotch. 18"-24".
 MARYCLAIRE: New! Light pink. 18"-24".
 NANCY BUCHANAN: White with yellow flare.
 PINK DELIGHT: Clear deep pink.
 PRINCESS ROYAL: Huge flowers white flushed pink with yellow flare. Spring Shipment.
 RENNE: Flame suffused yellow. 18"-24".
 ROYAL LODGE: A good red, large flowers. 18"-24".
 SALMON ORANGE: Rich salmon pink with orange flare. NEW!
 SAND DUNE: New! Light pink suffused orange yellow.
 SCARLET PIMPERNEL: New! Red. Very scarce.
 SONIA: White flushed pink. NEW!
 SUGARED ALMOND: New! Pale pink.
 TANGIERS: New! Tangerine.



Azalea: GEO. REYNOLDS

The new Exbury Azaleas arrived in perfect condition with beautiful root systems and tender green foliage buds.

The Azaleas arrived in perfect condition, being well packed for this long distance with plenty of moisture in the roots . . . They are a beautiful bunch of plants.

Fred Sailor Harvey, OHIO

W. N. Betts, FLORIDA

SELECTED SEEDLINGS

In addition to the layers listed above, we are offering seedlings which were carefully selected when in flower last season. These plants are on their own roots and in many instances will equal the layers in brilliancy and size. The colors are well defined and the plants have been placed in ten different series which represent the very best out of thousands of plants which flowered last year. Past experience has shown us that the size and color of the flowers may not be up to par the first year after transplanting; therefore, we suggest that most of the flower buds be removed the first season in order that the young plant may become more quickly established. Once they are firmly rooted into their new quarters, you will find, as we did, Exbury Azaleas will out perform any other race of deciduous Azaleas.

PRICES: 12"-18" high \$4.00 each, F.O.B. Salem.

18"-24" \$6.00 each. Available as indicated

BEDFORD SERIES: Salmon shades. 18"-24".

DEVON SERIES: Light pink shades. 18"-24".

DORSET SERIES: Flame shades.

ESSEX SERIES. Dark pink shades. 18"-24".

HAMPSHIRE SERIES: Cream. 18"-24".

NORFOLK SERIES: Pale yellow shades.

OXFORD SERIES: Orange shades. 18"-24".

SURREY SERIES. White. 18"-24".

SUSSEX SERIES: Dark yellow shades. 18"-24".

YORK SERIES: Red shades. Spring shipment.

Please note that the Azaleas offered above have been imported direct from Edmund de Rothschild's garden in Exbury, England, and have been re-established in Oregon before shipping to you.



Exbury Azalea Cecile

Just received my Rhododendrons in first class shape. I was thrilled to find such excellent plants. — Mrs. Fred Kirkpatrick, Rock Hill, South Carolina

The 10 Exbury Azaleas I bought from you this past spring have done nicely, about five inches of new growth and most are budded for spring bloom. The packing on the plants was superb. — Herman Schultz, Staten Island, N. Y.

ALL RHODODENDRON PRICES F.O.B. SALEM

GENERAL LIST

RHODODENDRON

See Page 41 for Collections

A. BEDFORD: A.M. 1936

H-3 x x (PHB)

Rounded trusses of large lavender blue flowers which have a dark flare on the upper petals. Similar to Blue Peter in foliage but a much taller grower. Blooms in May and has withstood 10 below zero without damage to flowers or foliage.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

ALICE:

H-3 x x x

An old favorite, easy to grow and bearing large conical trusses of deep pink fading to a lovely pale rose. Blooms during mid-May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

ANTOON VAN WELIE:

H-3 x x (PHB)

A typical Dutch hybrid with strong growth and handsome foliage. The large carmine pink flowers are carried in huge upright trusses, which are at their best in mid-May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

ARTHUR J. IVENS (Williamsianum x Houlstoni): A.M. 1944

H-2 x x x

This is a dwarf compact grower reminiscent of Bowbells but with larger leaves and flowers. The shallow bell-shaped blossoms, 3 inches wide, are a beautiful shade of Persian rose. Blooms about the middle of April and ultimately attains from 3 to 4 feet in height.

6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50

ARTHUR OSBORN (didymum x Griersonianum): A.M. 1933

H-3 x x x

A dwarf compact hybrid raised in the famous Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. The dull green foliage is an excellent foil for the tubular dark scarlet flowers. This low-growing shrub blooms in June.

6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50

AUGFAST (Augustinii x fastigiatum):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A delightful small shrub for the front of the border. The lovely blue flowers are freely produced in early April. It does best in light shade where the blossoms show to good advantage. The plant becomes about 5 feet high when mature although it may be contained in a smaller area by pruning after flowering.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50

AZOR (Griersonianum x discolor): A.M. 1933

H-4 x x x

A June flowering hybrid with very large salmon pink trumpet shaped blossoms. This is a very attractive variety and the best of the late flowering pinks becoming 6-8 feet when mature.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

BEAU BRUMMEL: (Essex Scarlet x eriogynum): A.M. 1938

H-3 x x (PHB)

A medium compact variety bearing large trusses of brilliant scarlet flowers which appear in early June.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

BEAUTY OF LITTLEWORTH: F.C.C. 1904

H-3 x x x

This strong growing Griffithianum hybrid has handsome foliage and large conical trusses of white flowers which are speckled with dull crimson on the upper petals. It blooms in early May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

BETTY WORMALD: A.M. 1935

H-3 x x x

An improvement over Pink Pearl and blooming a week later. The large trusses of carmine pink flowers have darker markings on the upper petals. Blooms from the middle to the last of May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

BIBIANI (Moser's Maroon x arboreum): A.M. 1934

H-3 x x (PHB)

An excellent hybrid with handsome dark green foliage. The deep blood red flowers are carried in rounded trusses which appear in early May.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

BLUE BIRD (intricatum x Augustinii): A.M. 1943

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

Of all the dwarf blue Rhododendrons, this is the most clear in color. Like its relatives, Blue Diamond and Blue Tit, the leaves are small and bluish green in color. Stock is scarce.

6"-8" \$5.50

BLUE DIAMOND (intrifast x Augustinii): A.M. 1935 F.C.C. 1939

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

One of the finest blue flowering dwarf shrubs in existence. It is of moderate growth, possibly 3 feet high and quite compact. The numerous lavender blue flowers are freely produced in mid-April.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50

BLUE PETER: A.M. 1933

H-2 x x x

This hybrid is unexcelled in its color class. It has a spreading habit rarely exceeding 5 feet in height although much greater in width. The rich green foliage provides an excellent foil for the large compact trusses of pale lavender blue flowers. Each blossom has a distinct flare of purple on the upper petal. It blooms in early May and has withstood 10 degrees below zero without damage to either flowers or foliage. See illustration this page.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

*Blue Peter*

The Exbury Azaleas acquired from you in the spring of 1953 have flourished and are well budded. Every bud opened and not a single tip showed the slightest damage. I honestly believe that the Exbury is the plant for this region. Mine have grown an average of 14" in a season. The branches are heavy and the foliage a fine deep green. — F. W. Schadt, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

BLUE TIT (*impeditum* x *Augustinii*):

H-3 x x x

An outstanding hybrid of dense low growth, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. The numerous light blue flowers appear in early April. The plants are most effective when planted in groups and allowed to form a solid mass. This variety makes an admirable small informal hedge.

6"-8" \$4.00; 8"-10" \$5.00; 10"-12" \$6.00

BONFIRE (*discolor* x *Mrs. R. T. Shaw*) x *Griersonianum*: A.M. 1933

H-3 x x (PHB)

The large trusses contain up to 20 flowers of bright red and they are at their best in mid-May. Medium in habit, easy of growth and apparently quite hardy. Stock of this desirable new hybrid is scarce.

10"-12" \$7.50

BOWBELLS (*Corona* x *Williamsianum*): A.M. 1935

H-3 x x x

Here is an outstanding plant which is gaining in popularity each year. It has neat rounded leaves and graceful bell-shaped flowers of rich pink. The young growths which follow are a striking bronze—much like the young shoots of *Pieris*. It eventually becomes a rounded shrub 4 feet high and blooms in May. Highly recommended.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

BRIC-A-BRAC (*leucaspis* x *moupinese*): A.M. 1945

H-3 x x x

This dainty *Rhododendron* shows great promise as a new dwarf hybrid for the smaller garden or foreground of the border. The large flat pure white 2½" flowers are produced in pairs at the terminals of the new growths and their beauty is enhanced by the conspicuous chocolate anthers. *Bric-a-Brac* blooms about the middle of March and seems impervious to weather. Ultimately 3 feet high.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

BRITANNIA: A.M. 1921, F.C.C. 1937

H-3 x x x

A popular hybrid with compact spreading habit and rounded trusses of bright red flowers. This variety is never plentiful and always in demand. Blooms in early June.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

BROUGHTONII AUREUM: F.C.C. 1935

H-3 x x x

An *Azaleodendron* of great merit. The bushy plants produce an abundance of rounded trusses which have yellow flowers with darker markings on upper petals. It blooms towards the end of May and makes a splendid contrast when planted with *Purple Splendor*.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

CARMEN X MAY DAY:

H-3 (PHB)

We take great pleasure in offering seedlings from this cross made by Mr. Wennekamp. The plants have dark green rounded leaves and are very dwarf in habit. The flowers should be red and we feel that here is a new dwarf variety that shows great promise as an ornamental low-spreading shrub.

6"-8" \$5.00

C. B. VAN NES:

H-4 x x

A splendid hybrid with scarlet trusses of waxy bell-shaped flowers, erect habit, and good foliage. Blooms in mid-April and an excellent garden plant.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

CHINA (*Wightii* x *Fortune*): A.M. 1940 and 1948

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A beautiful plant with handsome foliage and tall trusses of pale ochre flowers which have a conspicuous red marking in the throat. Blooms in May.

10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

CILPINENSE (ciliatum x moupinense): A.M. 1927 H-4 x x x

A charming low-growing hybrid with clean good-looking foliage. Quantities of pinkish white funnel-shaped flowers appear in early April and since the plant's ultimate height is rarely over 3 feet it has proved to be an excellent subject for foundation planting. 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

C. O. D.: H-2 x x x (PHB)

A lovely hybrid from the Charles O. Dexter collection. The conical trusses are well filled with individually large flowers of soft pink with darker markings inside the upper petals. This is highly recommended for eastern gardens since it appears to be quite hardy. June. Very scarce. 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

CORONA: A.M. 1911 H-3 x x

Tall trusses of a delightful coral pink combined with a low-spreading habit to make a first class dwarf Rhododendron which blooms in April-May.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

COUNTESS OF DERBY (Pink Pearl x Cynthia): F.C.C. 1877, A.M. 1930 H-3 x x

This superb hybrid combines the good qualities of two old favorites, Pink Pearl and Cynthia. Strong growing with excellent foliage and large trusses of rose pink flowers which are attractively marked on the upper lobes. Blooms at the end of May. 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

CYNTHIA: H-3 x x

A well known and popular hybrid of strong growth and large trusses of rosy red flowers. Blooms in May. 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

DAMARIS (Dr. Stocker x campylocarpum): H-4 x x x (PHB)

One of the best pale yellows and requires some shade to be seen at its best. The flowers are carried in rounded trusses and the habit of the plant is medium low and compact. 10"-12" \$7.50

DAVID (Hugh Koster x neriiflorum): F.C.C. 1939 H-3 x x x (PHB)

This hybrid bears a striking resemblance to Earl of Athlone but much superior in habit and with larger and more intense blood red flowers. It is highly recommended as one of the most outstanding large red flowered Rhododendrons to date. Blooms in mid-May. 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

DEVONSHIRE CREAM (campylocarpum x a hardy hybrid): H-3 x x (PHB)

Well named and just as delightful. A neat rounded plant, possibly 4 feet when established, with compact trusses of rich cream flowers which are marked red in the throat. This hybrid retains its rich cream color right up to the last. It blooms in late April and is slightly smaller than Unique. Very scarce. 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

DIDO (dichroanthum x decorum): H-4 x

A very slow growing and compact hybrid with numerous orange yellow bells which appear in early May. Dainty and could be used with Blue Tit and other lavender blues for contrast in foliage and flowers. 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50

EARL OF ATHLONE: F.C.C. 1933 H-4 x x x x

One of the finest blood red hybrids in cultivation. The foliage is excellent and the rounded tight trusses are of good substance and appear in late April.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

ELDORADO (Valentinianum x Johnstoneanum):

This hybrid from Exbury will probably fall into the "H-4" category for hardiness. Although our plants are still young, they give promise of being a charm-

ing low growing plant with quantities of creamy yellow flowers. The foliage is grey green and quite aromatic. Blooms in late April.

6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50

ELIZABETH (Griersonianum x repens):

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

Without doubt, the most notable introduction from Great Britain in years. It excels either parent in beauty and is exceptionally free flowering. Perhaps its most commendable character is its ease of cultivation. The habit is more spreading than upright and it should eventually attain a height of 3 feet but with a greater corresponding width. The trusses, comprising clusters of three to six blossoms, are axillary as well as terminal. The flowers are 3 inches wide, 2½ inches long, deep red and appear in late April. A wonderful low-growing hybrid with great promise. Scarce.

6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50

FABIA (dichroanthum x Griersonianum):

H-4 x x x

All the Fabias listed below are clonal forms and not seedlings. They differ only in flower color. The habit in each case is low and spreading, eventually attaining a height of 4 feet and possibly spreading twice as wide. The trusses are very graceful and contain from 6 to 8 pendant flowers 2½ inches long and 3 inches wide. They appear in early May and are of good substance. They are excellent companions for Azaleas mollis, particularly the yellow shades.

All varieties: 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

FABIA VAR. EXBURY:

The largest flowered of the Fabias. Apricot yellow flushed salmon pink.

FABIA VAR. ROMAN POTTERY:

Pale orange with coppery lobes.

FABIA VAR. TANGERINE:

Vermilion, shaded towards the edges of the lobes a geranium lake and the throat of the corolla a poppy red.



Damozel

The Exbury Azaleas which you sent to me arrived in excellent shape. I want to compliment you on the way they were packed for shipping. They reached me in perfect condition.—Anthony Jaureauy, West Newton, Mass.

The Azaleas came safely and in fine condition. In all my 30 years of gardening I have never received so well packed a box, not a twig broken, the burlap was moist and the plants did not look as though they had traveled so far.—Mrs. H. M. Bog-gess, Bryn Athyn, Penna.

FABIA VAR. TOWERCOURT:

Pale apricot yellow margined salmon pink.

FASTUOSUM PLENUM: A.G.M. 1928

H x x

An old favorite and good foliage plant with double mauve flowers. Hardy to zero temperatures and blooms in late May.

FRANCIS HANGER (dichroanthum x Isabella): A.M. 1950

The flat-topped trusses comprise about 7 flowers described in the R.H.S. Year Book as "large and fleshy with deeply cut lobes, the margins of which are frilled with the deep yellow coloring of the remaining part of the corolla." Flowers in early June and medium in height. 10"-12" \$7.50

GLADYS (campylocarpum x Fortunei):

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

An attractive plant with handsome foliage and large trusses pale yellow flowers. Blooms in May. 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

GLOWING EMBERS (Griersonianum x Romany Chal):

H-4 x x x (PHB)

Henny & Brydon No. 172

A four-star species and a first class hybrid combine to make an outstanding Rhododendron. The brilliant geranium scarlet flowers, of excellent substance, are carried in tight trusses of from 10 to 12 flowers. The foliage is dull green with an upright habit. The flowers appear in early June.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

GOLDFORT (Goldsworth Yellow x Fortunei):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

This is rated as one of the best Slocock hybrids. It makes a robust plant with rounded trusses of lemon yellow flowers which are suffused with pink. *NEW and scarce.* 10"-12" \$7.50

HARVEST MOON: A.M. 1948

H-3 x x x (PHB)

An outstanding hybrid with handsome foliage and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which have attractive markings of carmine within the corolla. Blooms in late May. 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

IDEALIST (Wardii x Naomi): A.M. 1945

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

Individually large flowers of pale greenish yellow in bold trusses of 10 to 12 bell-shaped flowers. Blooms in May. *Scarce.* 10"-12" \$7.50



Idealist

You will be interested to know that Vulcan and Mars ordered last year are growing nicely, having survived last summers severe drought and winter temperatures down to 0° with drying winds. — William Koch, Wilmington, Delaware

JAN DEKENS:

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A very robust Dutch hybrid with beautiful foliage and huge trusses of rich pink flowers which are attractively fringed. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

JEAN MARY MONTAGU

H-3 x x x x

Here is a plant that possesses all the qualities of a four-star hybrid. It ultimately becomes a rounded shrub about 6 feet high with dull green handsome foliage which is most ornamental. The rounded trusses of bright crimson flowers are a joy to behold and appear towards the middle of May. This variety is highly recommended and should be in every collection.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

JOCK (Williamsianum x Griersonianum):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

An excellent small hybrid of notable ancestry. Well suited where space is limited and makes a spreading shrub with rounded leaves and dainty trusses of 6 to 8 flowers. The blossoms are bell shaped, dark pink with a suggestion of orange in the throat. The flowers appear in late May. One of the best dwarf pinks.

6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50; 10"-12" \$7.50

KING OF SHRUBS (discolor x Fabia):

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

Raised by Endre Ostbo of Seattle and apparently out of the same cross as Margaret Dunn, which it resembles except that the foliage is more robust and the floral trusses are larger and more compact. The flowers are rich salmon pink suffused golden yellow within the corolla. Highly recommended and scarce.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

LADY BLIGH: A.M. 1934

H-3 x x x

Here is a first class plant of robust constitution and built up trusses of large strawberry red flowers which fade to a very rich pink. Blooms in May. Highly recommended.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

LADY CHAMBERLAIN (cinnabarinum v. Roylei x Royal Flush

orange): F.C.C.

H-4 x x x x

This hybrid along with Lady Roseberry and their various forms offer a distinct break in Rhododendrons. The blue green foliage is very attractive and the flowers are carried in pendant trusses of from 6 to 8 waxy tubes, fully 3 inches long and flaring to 2 inches wide at the mouth. The color is a lovely apricot pink. An excellent plant for training against a protected wall or trellis. It blooms in late May and is of slender upright growth.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

LADY CHAMBERLAIN VAR. CHELSEA:

Same as above except that the flowers are a lovely orange pink.

LADY CHAMBERLAIN VAR. GLEAM:

Same as above except the flowers are a striking orange yellow with crimson tipped petals.

LADY CLEMENTINE MITFORD:

H-2 x x

This hardy hybrid has tough greyish foliage and tight trusses of peach pink flowers which have a darker margin. It blooms in the latter part of May and has withstood 10 degrees below zero without damage to either foliage or flowers.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

LADY ELEANOR CATHCART (maximum x arboreum):

H-2 x x (PHB)

A first class hardy hybrid between the famous scarlet tree species R. arboreum and our native eastern Rhododendron R. maximum. The grey green foliage

is handsome and the round tight trusses are a clear pink with attractive markings in the throat of each flower. Scarce and highly recommended for eastern gardens.
10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

LADY ROSEBERRY (cinnabarinum x Roylei x Royal Flush pink form):

H-4 x x x

Almost identical to Lady Chamberlain except that the flowers are a soft rose-pink overlaid and flushed carmine.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

LITTLE BEN (neriiflorum x repens): F.C.C.

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

A charming dwarf plant with bells of deep red flowers in early April. This is a true dwarf and excellent for the rock garden. Scarce.

4"-6" \$5.50

LITTLE BERT (euchaites x repens): A.M.

H-3 x x x (PHB)

A companion to the foregoing but just a little taller in habit, although neither of them will exceed 18 inches in height.

4"-6" \$5.50

LITTLE JOE (May Day x repens):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

Another prostrate dwarf hybrid which has deep red flowers in late April.

6"-8" \$5.50

LODERI (Griffithianum x Fortunei):

H-4 x x x x (PHB)

The entire Loderi group includes the most outstanding hybrids in cultivation. The flowers are all very large, measuring up to six or seven inches in diameter and fragrant. This variety opens shell pink, fading to white, and the petals are ruffled at the edges. Blooms in May.

All varieties: 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50



LODERI, KING GEORGE

LODERI KING GEORGE:

Giant trusses of ivory white. See illustration on page 33.

LODERI PINK DIAMOND:

Blush pink flowers.

LODERI SIR JOSEPH HOOKER:

Deep shell pink flowers.

LODERI SIR EDMUND:

Built-up trusses of huge flushed pink flowers.

LODERI SUPERLATIVE:

Giant white flowers with the interior flushed pale yellow.

LODERI VENUS:

Huges trusses of shell pink flowers.

LODER'S WHITE: A.M. 1911, A.G.M. 1939

H-4 x x x x

Considered the best white Rhododendron in cultivation for general garden use. The truss is well formed and the large frilled flowers open with a tinge of pink and change to a silvery white. It blooms in early May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MADAME DE BRUIN:

H-3 x x

A very free blooming compact hybrid with round tight trusses of bright cerise red. Blooms in May and came through zero temperatures without damage.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MADAME FR. J. CHAUVIN: A.M. 1933

H-3 x x x

Rounded compact trusses of rosy pink flowers which have a deeper marking on a light center. Blooms in May and is medium tall in habit.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MARGARET DUNN (discolor x Fabia):

H-3 x x x

A most outstanding hybrid and a lovely color combination. The trusses contain from 8 to 9 flowers which are 3 inches long, widely funnel-shaped, apricot in the tube and flushed shell pink on the lobes. Blooms in late May.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MARGARET DUNN VAR. GOLDEN BELLE:

An excellent clone out of the Margaret Dunn cross and very similar except that the flowers are larger and deeper yellow in the throat.

10"-12" \$7.50; 12"-15" \$8.50

MARGARET DUNN VAR. TALISMAN:

Another clonal form from the Margaret Dunn cross and named after the Talisman rose which it resembles in color.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MARINUS KOSTER: A.M. 1937, F.C.C. 1948

H-3 x x x

A strong growing Dutch hybrid with well formed trusses of large deep pink flowers with soft brown markings inside. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MARS: A.M. 1928, F.C.C. 1935

H-2 x x x x

A wonderful dark true red with tight compact trusses that bloom in late May. Compact habit with large dark green leaves and ultimately becoming 6 feet. This hybrid has withstood 10 degrees below zero and no damage to either foliage or flower buds.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MAY DAY (haematodes x Griersonianum):

H-3 x x x x

One of the very finest introductions to date. It is low growing becoming a spreading shrub up to 4 feet high and a natural for foundation planting. The cerise scarlet flowers are of excellent substance and freely produced in early May, literally covering the plant with blossoms.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

*Moonstone***MOONSTONE** (campylocarpum x Williamsianum):

H-3 x x x x

An attractive small plant with round leaves and compact habit eventually 2½ feet high. The cup-shaped flowers are pink as they open but quickly turn to creamy yellow. It blooms in mid-April and is a fine companion for Bowbells, Jock, or Humming Bird.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

MOTHER OF PEARL: A.M. 1930

H-4 x x x x

A beautiful sport from the old favorite Pink Pearl. Its flowers are carried on huge trusses and open a pale blush then turn to pure white. Highly recommended. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MRS. BETTY ROBERTSON:

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

A striking hybrid of medium compact growth and rounded trusses of huge open cup-shaped flowers, each blossom fully 4 inches wide, rich yellow with carmine markings in the interior. Blooms in mid-May and has withstood zero temperatures.

8"-10" \$5.50

MRS. C. B. VAN NES:

H-4 x x x x

Round tight trusses of a beautiful deep pink. Excellent foliage, compact habit and blooms in early May. Much admired by all who see it.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MRS. CHAS. PEARSON: A.M. 1933

H-3 x x (PHB)

Immense flowers of blush mauve spotted burnt sienna. This lovely variety has dark green foliage, hardy to zero temperatures and blooms in May. See illustration on page 36.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50



Mrs. Charles Pearson

MRS. E. C. STERLING: A.M. 1906

H-3 x x (PHB)

A Griffithianum hybrid of good habit. The tight cone-shaped trusses have flowers of blush pink changing to a pleasing shade of pale lilac. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

MRS. FURNIVAL: A.M. 1933, F.C.C. 1948

H-3 x x x

The striking flowers borne in round tight trusses are clear pink with a distinctive flare on the upper petal. The habit is compact with good looking foliage. For succession of bloom plant with Mrs. G. W. Leak. This variety has withstood 10 below zero without damage to flowers or foliage.

8"-10" \$5.50

MRS. G. W. LEAK: F.C.C. 1934

H-4 x x x

A stunning hybrid of erect growth and dull green foliage. The large conical trusses are an exciting shade of deep pink and the upper petals are marked with a conspicuous marking. Very highly recommended and a wonderful color.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS: A.M. 1936

H-2 x x (PHB)

A vigorous grower which will attain 8 feet in height with many large built-up trusses of ivory white flowers which are attractively marked on the upper petals. Blooms towards the end of May and has withstood to 10 below zero at our nursery.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

NAOMI (Aurora x Fortunei) H-2 x x x x

Naomi and its varieties are considered the finest group of hybrids to come from Exbury. The various forms named below have a neat sturdy habit and resemble the Loderis in appearance. Unlike the Loderis they are compact in habit, with smaller leaves and withstand more wind and exposure. The trusses are rounded, composed of from 9 to 10 flowers, which individually are fully 5 inches wide. All varieties: 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

NAOMI VAR. A.M.:

Flowers edged with pink, deeper yellow throat.

NAOMI VAR. EXBURY:

Flowers soft rosy pink suffused pale biscuit yellow.

NAOMI VAR. GLOW:

Flowers bright pink.

NAOMI VAR. NAUTILLUS:

Flowers pale pink, frilled edge, cream inside and veined rosy mauve.

NAOMI VAR. CARISSIMA:

Flowers pale pink, creamy white.

NEREID (neriflorum x dichroanthum) H-4 x x (PHB)

This tidy little plant has neat foliage and graceful trusses of salmon orange tubular flowers which combine to make it a charming dwarf shrub for the border. Blooms in mid-May. 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

PINK PEARL: A.M. 1897, F.C.C. 1900 H-3 x x

The popular hybrid which has huge trusses of lovely rose pink flowers. A strong grower and blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

PURPLE SPLENDOR: A.M. 1931 H-3 x x x

The finest purple in cultivation. The wavy edged flowers are a rich deep purple with a darker mark on the upper petal. They bloom in late May and have withstood 10 degrees below zero without damage to flower buds or foliage.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

RACIL (racemosum x ciliatum): H-3 x x x (PHB)

A happy combination of two fine species with clusters of apple blossom pink flowers. It forms a neat low shrublet possibly 3 feet at maturity and has survived below zero temperatures at our nursery. The flowers usually appear in early April. This charming dwarf should be planted in groups of 3 or more to be fully appreciated.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

RADIUM (Griersonianum x Earl of Athlone): H-4 x x x (PHB)

When we saw this hybrid in bloom for the first time it reminded us of a giant Peony. The dome-shaped trusses contain from 14 to 16 flowers of bright geranium scarlet. The substance is excellent and the flowers are quite weather resistant. It should eventually attain a height of 6 feet and makes a dense rounded shrub. It blooms in late May.

10"-12" \$7.50; 12"-15" \$8.50

RED CAP (didymum x eriogynum): H-3 x x x (PHB)

A low dwarf slow-growing hybrid with dull green foliage and profuse blood-red flowers. This is a first class hybrid for the rock garden and blooms in mid-June.

6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

- ROYAL FLUSH** (cinnabarinum x Maddenii) H-4 x x x
 One of the parents of Lady Chamberlain and Lady Roseberry and similar in many respects to its offspring. We are offering the pink and orange forms of this outstanding hybrid. Blooms the middle of May.
 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50
- RUSSAUTINII** (russatum x Augustinii): H-3 x x x x (PHB)
 A combination of two four-star species which becomes a low twiggy shrub with small leaves and quantities of lavender blue flowers in late April. An excellent low shrub. Highly recommended.
 6"-8" \$4.50
- SAPPHO:** H-3 x x
 A hardy vigorous plant with dark green leaves and rounded trusses of white flowers which have a conspicuous deep marking in the throat. This is a striking hybrid and withstood 10 degrees below zero without damage. Blooms in late May.
 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50
- SOUVR. W. C. SLOCOCK:** A.M. 1935 H-3 x x x
 A beautiful hybrid which is low growing and compact. Ten-year-old plants at the nursery are only 3½ feet in height with a compact neat habit. The buds are a lovely pink and open to primrose yellow. Blooms in early May.
 6"-8" \$5.50; 8"-10" \$6.50; 10"-12" \$7.50
- SUSAN:** A.M. 1930, A.M. 1948 H-3 x x x (PHB)
 This is a companulatum hybrid with rounded trusses of lavender blue and attractive foliage. It flowers about the middle of May and has withstood 10 degrees below zero.
 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50
- TALLY HO** (Griersonianum x eriogynum): H-5 x x x x
 Wherever it can be grown, this outstanding variety is well worth a place in the garden. The flowers are bright scarlet, the color of a huntsman's coat, and open in June. The plant has attractive foliage and a bushy habit. It is limited to sheltered gardens on the Pacific Coast and similar climates.
 8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50
- TEMPLE BELLE** (orbiculare x Williamsianum): H-3 x x x (PHB)
 A dwarf hybrid which rarely attains 3 feet in height. Its rounded leaves and compact habit combine with the rich pink bell-shaped flowers to make a very attractive shrublet. Blooms in April.
 6"-8" \$5.50
- TESSA** (praecox x moupinense): A.M. 1935 H-3 x x x x (PHB)
 Stock is exceedingly scarce on this charming dwarf from Towercourt. It bloomed for us in early March and apparently did not mind the cold nights. The dark green foliage reminds one of Praecox and the flowers begin as rosy purple but when fully open are a beautiful rose pink, just like miniature trusses of the large hybrid "Alice". It is compact in growth and one of the finest dwarf Rhododendrons in cultivation.
 6"-8" \$6.50
- TREASURE** (repens x Williamsianum): H-3 x x x (PHB)
 Two of the dwarfest species combined to make a charming little plant of very slow growth. The open bell-shaped flowers are dark pink. Very scarce.
 4"-6" \$6.00
- UNIQUE:** A.M. 1934, F.C.C. 1935 H-3 x x x
 One of the neatest Rhododendrons in cultivation. Rounded leaves, compact habit, and tight rounded trusses of deep cream flowers which are flushed apricot as they open. Will reach 5 feet eventually but quite slow growing. Blooms in late April.
 6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50

VANESSA A FORM (Soulbut x Griersonianum):

C * * *

This lovely hybrid has trusses of eight to nine broadly funnel-shaped flowers which are rich salmon pink with a darker flush to the throat. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

VANGUARD (venator x Griersonianum):

H-3 x x x (PHB)

Both parents of this hybrid are first rate species and their good qualities are evident in this variety. It is medium compact in growth and has graceful trusses of scarlet funnel-shaped flowers. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50; 12"-15" \$7.50

VAN NES SENSATION:

H-4 x x

A strong grower with good looking foliage and large trusses of pale lilac flowers. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

VULCAN (Mars x Griersonianum):

H-3 x x x

Another hybrid which reflects good breeding and has performed admirably for us in cold weather. A medium compact shrub with dark green pointed leaves and numerous rounded trusses of bright red flowers. Plants bud at an early age and put on a brilliant display in mid-May. Has withstood -10 degrees without damage. See page 25 for illustration.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

WHITE SWAN (decorum x Pink Pearl):

H-4 x x x (PHB)

A fine Rhododendron with light green foliage and tall built-up trusses of large flowers which are slightly suffused pink when first they open but becoming pure white. One of the finest white Rhododendrons. Blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

I have been delighted with the order of Rhododendrons you sent me last May. The blooms were lovely and the plants have doubled their growth.

Mrs. Morgan P. Gilbert, NEW HAMPSHIRE

I thought you might like to know that the last shipment of Rhododendrons was received and I appreciate the care with which they were crated. They arrived in excellent condition.

C. Vanderbilt, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

RHODODENDRON REFERENCE FOR SIZE AND COLOR

LOW GROWING TYPES

Shades of Pink:

A. J. Ivens	Jock	Tessa
Bowbells	pemakoense	Temple Belle
Corona	Racil	Treasure

Shades of Red:

Arthur Osborn	Elizabeth	Humming Bird	Little Joe
Carmen	Grosclaude	Little Ben	May Day
Carmen x May Day	haematodes	Little Bert	Red Cap

Shades of Blue and Lavender:

Augfast	Blue Diamond	impeditum
Blue Bird	Blue Tit	Russautinii

White and Light Colored Varieties:

Bric-a-Brac	Cilpinense
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Shades of Yellow:

Bo-Peep	Eldorado	Souvr. W. C. Slocock
Devonshire Cream	Moonstone	Unique

Shades of Orange and Yellow:

Dido	Golden Horn	Nereid
Fabia and its vars.		

MEDIUM GROWING TYPES

Shades of Pink:

Azor	Francis Hanger	Diva	Mrs. G. W. Leak
Betty Wormald	Jan Dekens	Mad. Fr. J. Chauvin	Naomi and vars.
Bonito	Lady Bessborough	Roberte	Mrs. C. B. Van Nes
C. O. D.	Lady Clementine Mitford	Mrs. E. C. Stirling	Yunnanense

Shades of Red:

Beau Brummell	David	Ivanhoe	Matador
Bonfire	Earl of Athlone	Jean Mary	Queen of Hearts
Britannia	Elliottii	Montagu	Radium
C. B. Van Nes	Fusilier	Jutland	Romany Chal
Cinnabarinum	Glowing Embers	Lady Bligh	Tally Ho
v. Roylei	Grenadier	Mad. de Bruin	Vanguard
Damozel	Ibex	Mars	Vulcan

White and Light Shades:

Loder's White	Mrs. P. D. Williams
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Shades of Lavender and Blue:

Augustinii	Fastuosum pl.	Susan
Blue Peter	Purple Splendor	

Shades of Cream and Yellow:

Broughtonii	Damaris	Goldfort	Idealist
Aureum	Daydream	Harvest Moon	lutescens
Carita and var.	Gladys	Hawk	Mrs. Betty Robertson

Orange and Yellow Blends:

Lady Chamberlain	King of Shrubs	Margaret Dunn	Mohamet
and vars.	Lady Roseberry	and vars.	Royal Flush

TALL GROWING VARIETIES

Shades of Pink:

Alice	Countess of Derby	Loderi and vars.
Angelo	Lady Eleanor Cathcart	Marinus Koster
Antoon Van Welie		Pink Pearl

Shades of Red:

Bibiani	Cynthia
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White and Light Colored Shades:

Beauty of Littleworth	Loderi and vars.	Sappho
calophytum	Mother of Pearl	White Swan

Shades of Blue and Lavender:

A. Bedford

Shades of Lilac:

Mrs. Chas. Pearson	Van Nes Sensation
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Collections

The collections listed below are designed primarily for the beginner. They represent a cross section of proven varieties suitable for average garden conditions. Since Rhododendrons make a brilliant showing when planted en masse, we are offering these in groups at a reduced price to encourage their use as bold plantings in the garden.

Low Growing	Medium Growing	Tall Growing
BLUE TIT — blue	AZOR — pink	A. BEDFORD — blue
BO-PEEP — creamy yellow	BLUE PETER — blue	ALICE — pink
BOWBELLS — pink	FABIA — salmon orange	CYNTHIA — rose red
BRIC-A-BRAC — white	MRS. P. D. WILLIAMS — white	DAVID — red
CILPINENSE — white flushed pink	EARL OF ATHLONE — red	MRS. CHAS. PEARSON — mauve
JOCK — carmine	VULCAN — red	SAPPHO — white
Any three varieties of the above — one of each 3 plants \$11.75	Any three varieties of the above — one of each 3 plants \$11.75	Any three varieties of the above — one of each 3 plants \$11.75

Hardy Collection

A selection of hybrids which have withstood temperatures down to zero.

AZOR — pink	BLUE PETER — blue	CYNTHIA — rose red
MRS. CHAS. PEARSON — mauve	SAPPHO — white	VULCAN — red
Any three varieties of the above one of each 3 plants \$11.75		

SEE ILLUSTRATION INSIDE BACK COVER FOR PLANT SIZE.

Collection of New Varieties

Outstanding varieties of recent introduction; for more complete descriptions see catalog.

CARITA — yellow	DAY DREAM — biscuit color	GIBRALTAR — deep red
DAMOZEL — rose red	FAIRYLIGHT — pink	MATADOR — red
Any three varieties of the above one of each 3 plants \$17.50		

Rhododendron Species

The following *Rhododendron* species have been selected because of their value as ornamental shrubs and, with the possible exception of *R. repens* and *R. Williamsianum*, they are as easy to grow as the hybrids. However, at the risk of discouraging a prospective customer, I would say that species are for the advanced amateur or collector who has now gained an appreciation of the wild types from which our hybrids have been derived. Personally, I get as much enjoyment out of growing the species as I do the hybrids, for the foliage and floral characters are so varied and full of interest.

All of the plants listed below are grown from seed with the exception of those marked "clone". A "clone" is a plant which has been propagated from a cutting, graft, or layer, and is actually a part of the original selected form.

AUGUSTINII: "Exbury Form" H-4 x x x x

Clone. A species from S.W. China which eventually becomes a compact shrub, 6 feet high and 4 feet wide. The flowers appear in May and are 2½ inches wide and deep blue mauve with a darker eye.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

AUGUSTINII: "Towercourt Form" H-4 x x x x

Clone. Slightly more hardy than the foregoing and a more robust grower. The flowers do not have the darker eye and are quite large for the species.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

CAERULEUM: H-3 x x x x

A shrub to 5 feet with rose lavender flowers in May.

10"-12" \$5.50

CALOPHYTUM: H-3 x x x (PHB)

This lovely species from W. China becomes a small tree with huge wedge-shaped leaves, 8 to 12 inches long and 2 to 3½ inches wide. The flowers are bell-shaped, white with a conspicuous crimson mark in the throat. The rounded trusses contain up to 30 flowers and a mature specimen is a sight to behold. Where there is space for its development, this species should be included in every collection. April.

8"-10" \$5.50

CHRYSEUM: H-2 x x x (PHB)

A small shrub with quantities of bright yellow flowers. An excellent companion plant for Blue Tit and others of this type. Seedlings from Dr. Rock's Nos. 7 and 127.

10"-12" \$5.50

CINNABARINUM VAR. ROYLEI: H-2 x x x (PHB)

An unusual species from S.W. China becoming a shrub 6 feet high. The pendant tubular flowers which flare to a skirt at the mouth are a beautiful shade of port wine red. June.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

CONCATENANS: H-3 x x x (PHB)

Very similar to the above but with apricot-colored flowers and gray green foliage. May.

10"-12" \$5.50

DIDYMUM: H-4 x x (PHB)

A dwarf shrub with deep crimson, almost black, flowers. Seedlings from Dr. Rock's Nos. 44 and 45. June.

10"-12" \$5.50

ELLIOTTII: H-5 x x x x (PHB)

This is the crimson scarlet form discovered by Kingdon Ward. It eventually forms a medium-sized shrub to 8 feet bearing built-up trusses of 15 campanulate flowers. Early June.

6"-8" \$5.50

- EUCHAITES:** H-4 x x x x (PHB)
A neat shrub eventually 8 to 10 feet with crimson scarlet flowers. May.
12"-15" \$5.50
- EXIMIUM:** H-4 x x x (PHB)
A tree species with large leaves which have brilliant orange undersides and large trusses of pale pink flowers in late April.
12"-15" \$5.50
- EXQUISITUM:** H-3 x x x (PHB)
A shrub to 8 feet with pale lavender flowers.
10"-12" \$5.50
- FICTOLACTEUM:** H-3 x (PHB)
A tree species with large dark green felted leaves and creamy flowers which have a crimson blotch. April.
15"-18" \$5.50
- HAEMATODES:** H-3 x x x x (PHB)
This species from S.W. China is highly regarded by British breeders and is an excellent parent for a new race of dwarf hybrids. It rarely exceeds 3 feet and has a compact habit with dull green felted leaves and large scarlet crimson bell-shaped flowers. April.
6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$6.50
- IMPEDITUM:** H-2 x x x x (PHB)
A selected form of this dwarf species. It has a spreading habit and is less than 2 feet high with bluish green leaves and in late April it covers itself with purple flowers.
4"-6" \$4.50; 6"-8" \$5.50
- OREOTREPES:** H-2 x x x (PHB)
A shrub to 8 feet with distinctive blue green leaves and mauve flowers. May.
10"-12" \$5.50
- PEMAKOENSE:** H-3 x x x
A unique species which spreads by underground stems. It is barely a foot high and makes a charming ground cover with large open flowers 2 inches wide and a pleasing pinkish mauve. April.
6"-8" \$4.50; 8"-10" \$5.50; 10"-12" \$6.50
- PSEUDOYANTHINUM:** H-3 x x (PHB)
A shrub to 6 feet with large purple flowers. Very striking. April.
8"-10" \$5.50
- REPENS:** H-2 x x x x (PHB)
The seedlings which we offer have been grown from Rock's No. 92 and Geo. Forrest's No. 14011. These are creeping shrublets barely 6 inches high but eventually making a mat three feet or more in width. The scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers are large for the foliage and occur singly or in pairs. Very scarce.
4"-6" \$6.50
- RACEMOSUM:** H-2 x x x x (PHB)
Forrest 19404. This is the dwarf form of this species which rarely attains 2 feet in height. The flowers are bright pink. April.
4"-6" \$5.50
- RUSSATUM:** H-2 x x x x (PHB)
Clone. F.C.C. A small shrub to 4 feet with bright blue flowers in April. We are also offering a deep purple form that is excellent.
8"-10" \$5.50
- SANGUINEUM:** H-3 x x x (PHB)
Rock No. 136. This form is a compact shrublet with very black red flowers. May.
8"-10" \$5.50

TEPHROPEPLUM:

H-4 x x x

This is the large flowered form sometimes called R. deleiense. The flowers are bright magenta rose and the plant is low and spreading, rarely over 3 feet. April.

10"-12" \$5.50

YUNNANENSE:

H-3 x x x x

A beautiful ornamental shrub with butterfly-shaped flowers, pink spotted red. Becomes a bush about 6 feet high and blooms in May.

8"-10" \$4.50; 10"-12" \$5.50; 12"-15" \$6.50

WILLIAMSIANUM:

H-3 x x x x (PHB)

Extremely slow growing dwarf species with beautiful clear pink bell-shaped flowers. One of the most attractive small shrubs for the rock garden. Scarce.

6"-8" \$6.50

I am so delighted with the two Rhododendrons that I ordered from you am ordering more.
Mrs. Homer V. Brown, GEORGIA

The Harvest Moon Rhododendron you shipped to me via Express Collect arrived in excellent condition. Please accept my sincere thanks for the prompt attention and courtesies.
J. K. Eckert, PENNSYLVANIA

The Rhododendron plants I ordered from you arrived today in excellent condition.
R. P. Jefferies, Jr., PENNSYLVANIA

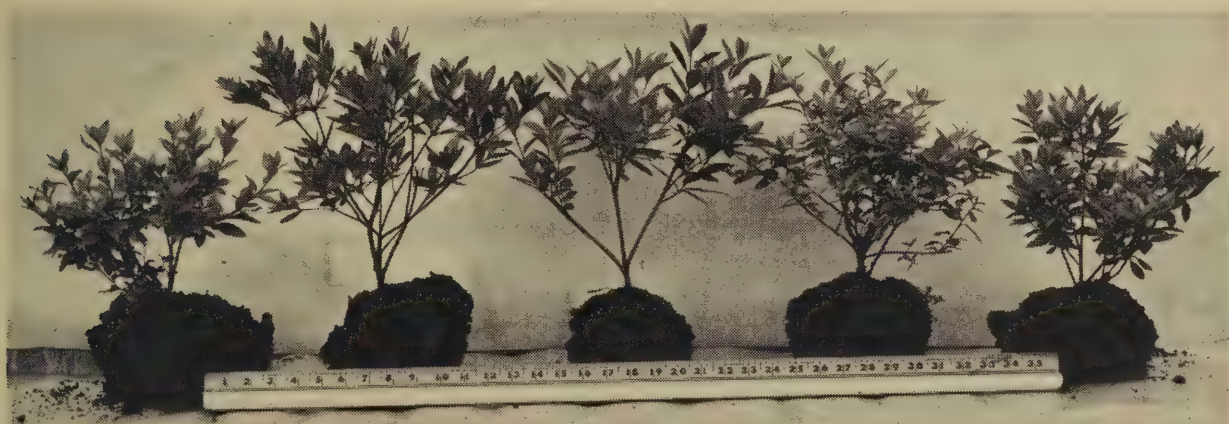
I also wish to thank you for the excellent condition the plants were in on arrival.
Oscar Sizemore, CALIFORNIA

Received the Azaleas today. They were just fine, came through in wonderful shape. I am so pleased with them . . . I did appreciate you sending such nice plants.
Stevenson's Dahlia Gardens, PENNSYLVANIA

Hardy Evergreen Azaleas

We take pleasure in offering a selection of the evergreen hardy Gable and Glendale Azaleas. From our correspondence with customers in the eastern United States we would judge them to be hardy to temperatures several degrees below zero. They are admirable companion plants for the larger evergreen Rhododendrons and will certainly augment the spring flowering season in your garden. We are indebted to Mr. Gable of Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, for the lovely Gable hybrid Azaleas and to Mr. B. Y. Morrison former Director of the National Arboretum, U. S. D. A. for the new Glendale Azaleas which have proven to be a valuable addition to our gardens.

We have many other varieties of both Gable and Glendale Azaleas in stock and will gladly send you a complete list upon application. For this season we are offering 5 varieties each of the two groups as an introductory offer. The plants are field grown, branched and with a spread of from 8 to 10 inches.



A typical collection ready to be packed for shipment. By comparing the plants with the yard stick, some idea of their size may be obtained.

GABLE COLLECTION

ROSEBUD: Full rosebuds of phlox pink. Compact, late May.

LOUISE GABLE: Semi double salmon pink. Late May about 3 ft.

PURPLE SPLENDOR: Large frilled purple. Late May 3 ft.

CAROLINE GABLE: Hose in hose bright Tyrian Rose. Compact habit to 3 ft. late April.

LORNA: Full double rose pink, spreading habit. Late May 3 ft.

FIELD GROWN PLANTS: 8 to 10" SPREAD. ONE OF EACH ONLY **\$8.75** post paid.

GLENDALE COLLECTION

ANCHORITE: Large single rose pink. Late April to 4 ft.

BUCCANEER: Orange red flushed darker. Mid April to 6 ft.

FASHION: Hose in Hose, begonia rose with deeper flare. Late April to 6 ft.

GEISHA: Pure white occasionally striped purple. Mid April to 6 ft.

GREETINGS: Coral rose, ruffled. Late April to 4 ft.

FIELD GROWN PLANTS: 8 to 10" SPREAD. ONE OF EACH ONLY **\$8.75** post paid.

ONE GLENDALE AND ONE GABLE COLLECTION, TEN PLANTS IN ALL ONLY **\$16.50** post paid.

415 South High Street
SALEM, OREGON

Yes

5

No

9

Enclosed \$

Date.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Name.

Date Rec'd.

R. D. or Street

Amount

Post Office

Date Sent _____

State.

Index_____Catalog_____

[illegible]

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Duncan Brydon with six varieties of hardy rhododendrons (see collections page 41). Showing 8" - 10" grades.



Explanation of Grade Sizes

The measurements preceding the prices indicate MINIMUM heights of the plants. Our plants are field grown, balled, burlaped, and branched and with the exception of one or two varieties they are on their own roots. The following sizes show the spread:

Height	Minimum Spread
6"- 8"	6"
8"-10"	8"
10"-12"	9"
12"-15"	10"

Prices and grades on larger specimen will be sent on request.

BRYDON'S

415 SOUTH HIGH

•

SALEM, OREGON

UNRUH-KNAPP



PRINTING CO.

EXBURY AZALEA BASILISK



BRYDON'S . . 415 S. High St., Salem, Oregon

RHODODENDRONS *and* AZALEAS



EXBURY AZALEA BERRYROSE